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ENGLISH GOSSIP.

THE REVIVAL EXCITEMENT AT ETON.

A THREATENED INVASION BY MOODY AND SANKEY—A TYPICAL INSTITUTION—NO GOOD RESULTS POSSIBLE—THE PRINCE OF WALES' INDIAN TOUR—THE VISITING SULTAN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 22, 1875.

Great commotion has been caused here in the highest circles by the threatened invasion of Eton by Moody and Sankey, the Chicago revivalists. Strong protests were made by several Peers in the House of Lords last night, and Mr. Gladstone, who provided some friends of the revivalists with an introduction to the Provost of Eton, is to be questioned on the subject in the House of Commons. Meanwhile, however, the Governors interfered, and the special service which was to have been given to-day in one of the fields at Eton has been prohibited. Messrs. Moody and Sankey have, therefore, betaken themselves to Windsor Town Hall, where their meeting will be a public one and not in any way connected with the college. As is well known, Eton is the most eminent of the public schools, not perhaps in deep scholarship, but in social distinction. All the boys of the best families are, as a rule, sent there, and the traditional spirit which is so much cherished by the upper classes in England is gratified by a family connection with the place, continued, perhaps, uninterruptedly through successive generations. Some of the lads who go there certainly do not come out particularly learned or brilliant, but especial value is attached to the training in manly common sense and high-minded behavior, which is supposed to be cultivated at Eton in its best form. All the associations of the school are opposed to priggishness and cant; and it is generally found that whatever else an Eton boy may prove in after life, he usually displays a healthy appreciation of the qualities which make a gentlemen, not merely in the social but in the moral sense. He bears a stamp of self-respect and frank and easy manners, together with a peculiar instinct for coming to his feet and knowing what is the right thing to do or say at the right moment which is immediately recognizable. Eton is, of course, a large and mixed school, and there are of course louts there as elsewhere who are no great credit to it, but as a rule the discipline and atmosphere of the place are believed to have a singularly good effect upon the young people. However that may be, in fact, there can be no doubt that a large part of the upper classes in this country cling to the idea, and intrust their sons to Eton in confidence that they will be brought up after this fashion, or at least with the desire that this should be done. It is easy therefore to understand the amazement and disgust which have been excited by the news that the pupils were to be subjected to the influence of ranters of the most vulgar and illiterate kind.

WHAT MR. MOODY REALLY IS.

It is unnecessary to go into the question whether there may not be a class who are capable of being reached only by such expedients as those to which Moody and Sankey resort; but there can be no question that Moody has no scientific acquaintance whatever, not even of the most elementary kind, with the subjects on which he presumes to lay down the law as if by direct inspiration from heaven. He is, beyond the range of bare reading and writing, utterly uneducated, and his mind being hopelessly a blank as to the origin and history of the sacred records which he undertakes to interpret, he naturally falls into the most absurd and extravagant blunders in regard to the meaning of the passages on which he relies. In point of fact, he seems to know hardly enough of mere English to comprehend the occasional subtleties of the ordinary translation. He is also extremely coarse and vulgar in his style of address, and tries to improve upon the New Testament by making it comic and sensational. And this is the man who is to be turned loose upon a community in which the scholarship, culture, and an elevated intelligence are supposed to be especially cultivated. It is obvious that, under such circumstances, Mr. Moody is clearly the wrong man in the wrong place. In addressing the lower classes he is perhaps acceptable, as speaking their natural tongue, but in going before an audience of Eton boys he would be speaking a dialect which they have been taught to ridicule and abhor. They belong to a class who are especially sensitive to caricature and by no means overburdened with reverence, and there can be little doubt that one effect of the Moody and Sankey services, if they are allowed, will be to give a dangerous stimulus to the ironical imitativeness of the young gentlemen who witness their performances. In town the revivalists have organized a sort of guerrilla warfare in domestic life. A cloud of sharp-shooters was deputed to push themselves uninvited, or without any inquiry as to whether their visits are agreeable, into private families, where they bully and insult those who are caught in an interview, and the attack upon Eton is a similar impertinence and breach of manners. There is no doubt at first sight something rather ludicrous in the House of Lords, which usually takes things so quietly, crying out so passionately about this intrusion as was the case last night; but it must be remembered that in such cases it is dangerous to submit tamely to a dangerous precedent. It appears from the correspondence which has been published, that the authorities of Eton were rather misled in the first instance, inasmuch as the agents of the revivalists conveyed the impression that the services were to be conducted by themselves and not by Moody and Sankey, and also that they were not to be especially associated with Eton. It seems to have been a trick to obtain official sanction on false pretenses, and to keep up this system of advertising and notoriety by means of which the evangelists have cultivated popularity.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' INDIAN TOUR.

As the time draws on for the departure of the Prince of Wales for India, the difficulties of the journey are more clearly appreciated. It has not yet been settled, I believe, whether the Prince is to supersede the Viceroy or to accompany him as a guest, and even old Indians are very much divided on the question, some asserting that it will have a very bad effect on the mind of the natives if the Queen's son plays second fiddle to the Queen's deputy, while others argue that it is of more importance that the Viceroy's dignity should be maintained at the highest point, as after all, he is the permanent representative of Great Britain in India. The Prince's costume is another problem. A Prince in a calico shooting jacket would, it is thought, not be sufficiently impressive, and though the red coat and cocked hat of an English Field Marshal is no doubt imposing enough, it is very fatiguing to the wearer in a hot country. It has been suggested that, as the Prince wears a kilt when he goes to the Highlands, he should adopt some kind of Indian costume, such as a neat suit of muslin with silver spangles. It was at one time contemplated that the Princess would accompany her husband, but this idea has been abandoned, partly on account of difficulties in regard to zenana etiquette, and partly on economical grounds. The Government is still scheming how to get the money for the expenses of the trip out of India. For some months past the Prince has been suffering from sciatica, and it is to be hoped that the Eastern climate will do him good.

AN HISTORICAL NAME.

On Saturday the Prince and Princess of Wales went on a visit of a couple of days to the Duke of Wellington, at Strathfeldsaye, the estate presented to the old Duke by the nation in recognition of his services. It is so seldom that one hears of the present Duke that his name comes upon the ear as a revival of the past. Even if he had been a man of any power, he would have found it difficult to sustain comparison with his famous father; but, in reality, he has no pretensions of any kind. A quaint, genial old gentleman, full of simplicity and gentleness, though not without a touch of hereditary shrewdness, and with a softened resemblance to "Old Beaky," as the soldiers called the hero, in his face, he is a good farmer, a generous landlord, and, when in town, a hospitable host, though avoiding all forms of state and public display. To the generality of people his figure is utterly unknown, and it is only some casual circumstance that reminds one of his existence. He will be succeeded in the title and estates by Col. Wellesley, a nephew.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CHINA AND EARTHENWARE.

Mr. Gladstone's collection of china and earthenware is on view to-day, and the sale will begin to-morrow. It is comprised chiefly of Wedgwood, Chelsea, and Dresden work, and contains a few good things. But the greater part of it is regarded with much suspicion, on account of Mr. Gladstone's well-known impulsiveness and blind faith in accepted delusions. He sees in a piece of crockery or in a scheme of policy just what his fancy prompts him to see, as one can see anything in the red coals of a fire-place, and the consequence is that he is often led astray, and stakes his reputation on rubbish. However, his name will no doubt secure good prices for his odds and ends.

THE POET LAUREATE'S DRAMA.

Mr. Tennyson's drama, "Queen Mary," alias the "Bloody," is out, and will probably be popular. He has followed very closely on Froude's pictures of the hapless Queen, and there is undoubtedly much poetical dignity and mellowness in his treatment of the subject, though it is rather defective perhaps in dramatic force and vividness. It can hardly be called a great poem, but it is much superior to most of his work in recent years, and may be expected to add greatly to his popularity, which has of late been somewhat declining. It is evidently something more than an accidental coincidence that the tone of the drama should be in the same style of fervent patriotic protest against Ultramontanism as Mr. Gladstone's pamphlets; and this in itself is calculated to command interest and gratitude.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

The Sultan of Zanzibar really seems, as was feared, to have had his head turned by the absurd fuss which has been made about him. He is going about with restless anxiety, and is never so delighted as when he has a crowd of ragamuffins at his heels staring and cheering. His wonderful sayings about what he sees are minutely detailed in the newspapers. He is in ecstacies with the "beaming faces" of the Prince of Wales and his family; and he was equally charmed with the gentle goodness of that great warrior, the Duke of Cambridge. Yesterday he went to Windsor and had an audience of the Queen, and his raptures are, of course, greater than ever. He has recorded his impressions in the following fashion:

"I have met many Englishmen in my time, not only of the Royal Navy and Army, but also civilians, merchants, and travelers, and I wondered why they all spoke of their Sovereign, not in a formal way, as did the people of other nations, but with enthusiasm and affection. This made me mentally to liken her to that mountain of loadstone mentioned in the *Thousand and One Nights*, which drew the nails out of the sides of the ships which passed that way. Even so did the hearts of the Englishmen I have hitherto met seem to be drawn as by a magnet to her Majesty. I come to England and find the same hearty loyalty pervading all classes. You saw the thousands the other evening at the Crystal Palace all stand up when the music played the Queen's hymn. No one tells them to stand, but they stand up of their own accord from affection to her. And no wonder, for verily she is the centre of all the glory, all the greatness, all the prosperity of this grand Empire. And she is a woman too! I was, indeed, wonderstruck with all the sumptuousness which surrounded her; but here is the simple majesty which captivates, not that which bewilders. Nevertheless, she was majestic in her simplicity, and my heart wept for her when I saw the two Princesses, her royal daughters, by her side, and remembered that her beloved consort had been taken to the mercy of God."

It should be observed that Dr. Badger, the missionary, is the interpreter, and it may be suspected that he also inspires these remarkable effusions.

THE TICHBORNE MANIA.

Here is the last outcome of the Tichborne mania. A Tichborne and Magna Charta Association has been founded at Sheffield, and, among other things, have taken up the cause of a local claimant to some large estates. A week or two since the association, which has of course no confidence in the courts of law, authorized the President and other delegates to take possession of the property. They accordingly made a formal entry, and yesterday they began to cut and carry off grass in a meadow belonging to Earl Fitzwilliam.

J. H. F.

LIEUT. GOV. SISSON AT LITTLE COMPTON, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 4.—Lieut. Gov. Sisson yesterday had a public reception at his town of Little Compton. Most of the citizens of the town were present, and a large company of his friends from this city. A salute was fired by the detachment of Marine Artillery, and a clam-bake served. Senators Anthony and Burnside, Col. Lippitt, and others made brief speeches, and the occasion passed very pleasantly.

A CHURCH STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 4.—During a thunder-storm to-day lightning struck Hoge Church, doing slight damage. It also tore a house open and struck Alexander McMullen, a railroad man. The bolt struck McMullen in the back of the head, passing around his body and down his right leg, stunning and burning him seriously.

COAL MINING IN CAPE BRETON STOPPED.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 3.—Instructions have been received from England by the agent of the Cape Breton Coal Mining Company to close their mines, owing to the large quantity of coal on the banks unsold. Some other mines are about closing for the same reason. This will cause much distress among the laboring classes in Cape Breton.

THE RIFLEMEN IN IRELAND.

ANOTHER HALF WEEK OF IRISH HOSPITALITY.

THE OCCASION FOR THE SERMON AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL—A TRIP IN DUBLIN BAY—DINNER OF THE TEAMS—PRACTICE AT DOLLYMOUNT—A WONDERFUL EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT AT THE THEATRE ROYAL—AN IRISH AUDIENCE OF THE SHILLING TYPE—ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF THE "STAR SPANGLED BANNER"—THE SINGER OF THE "DEATH OF NELSON" HOOTED OFF THE STAGE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

DUBLIN, Wednesday, June 23, 1875.

I have nothing to relate outside festivity. Every morning brings its holiday, every night its dinner or public entertainment. In my last letter, sent by Sunday evening's mail, I told you of our doings up to Saturday night. On Sunday forenoon we had social engagements in the County of Dublin, and in the afternoon were all too tired for anything save bed or lounge; and so Col. Gildersleeve ordered us to lie to, and content ourselves with going to church. At 3 o'clock, then, in the afternoon of Sunday we drove to St. Patrick's Cathedral. The weather was comparatively fine, though actually blustering and uninviting. The Dean of the Cathedral, Dr. West, had provided special seats for us; the choir had prepared a good programme, and the citizens were good enough to make a crowd in our honor. I was informed that the sacred edifice was unusually well filled, and that the service, church, and congregation were, in fact, brightened up considerably for the occasion. We all agreed that the choral singing was very fine. The choir is composed of men and boys, and the boys sing beautifully. We had two anthems and three solos, and after the sermon they sang Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus." It was superb. I should tell you that Sunday happened to be the accession-day of Queen Victoria. No public ceremonial marked the day; but in St. Patrick's the preacher took for his text "God Save the Queen." I was not previously aware that these exact words were to be found in Holy Writ; but he certainly started from them and preached one of the most violently Victorian and unchristian sermons that can be well imagined. Not only did he praise the monarchical form of government—which he had a perfect right to do—but he attempted to prove that any other form of government was contrary to Scripture and offensive to God. I need not say that this sort of harangue provoked much comment not only in our party but in the Irish mind. I was anxious to see what the Irish press would say on Monday morning, but was surprised to find that even the fact that such a sermon was preached was not made known. The Irish papers are very respectable and very slow.

A TRIP IN DUBLIN BAY.

On Monday morning Col. Gildersleeve decided that the team should abstain from all participation in the festivities of the week, save in those cases where public disappointment would result from absence. The justice of this order was admitted on all hands. Most of our men were tired, and not happy in their general health. The constant humidity had produced laxity of nerve, and a desire to succumb. In this posture discipline and abstinence from all excitement, however pleasurable, were absolutely needed. Nevertheless there was severe disappointment in having to refuse the invitation of the Commissioners of Irish Lights. This body is composed of chosen merchants of the City of Dublin selected members of the corporation, and noblemen and gentlemen nominated by the Board of Trade. Alderman Manning, who has never ceased to exert himself strenuously in our behalf since our arrival, is a Commissioner by virtue of his standing in the corporation. He organized a trip on board the Commissioners' steam-yacht the Princess Alexandra. We were all anxious to see Dublin Bay and its far-famed beauty of coast and hill. A considerable number of the most eminent citizens had been invited to meet us, and long before the day came, it was looked forward to with liveliest interest. Then it turned out that the Americans could not come, and, of course, the Irish team would not come. If the Americans were so fond of the ranges, the Irish would prove their capability for self-denial too. Thus shorn of real attraction, the occasion was rendered still less enjoyable by positively dreadful weather. It poured down for hours, and had our hosts not taken the precaution of putting up an awning, I fear to think of the results which must have followed. The ladies of our party were all present—Mrs. Dakin, Mrs. Arthur, Miss Mullin, Miss Cole and Miss Ida Cole. Alderman Cole, Mr. Coughtry and Major Holland attended them. We ran from Kingstown Harbor, a noble sheet of water down the coast as far as Bray Head and then returned to the harbor and had luncheon. I should have told you that the ship and crew are in the service of the Commissioners, who make periodical trips all around Ireland, for the purpose of inspecting the light-houses. In the neighborhood of Kingstown there are three, the Kingstown, the Poolbeg, and the Bailey, at Howth. Seven miles out there is the Kish light-ship, and eighteen miles up the northern coast we come to Rock-a-bile. After luncheon we started again and looked into these lonely homesteads. The scenery along the southern coast is remarkably beautiful; never have I seen a prettier line than that stretching from Kingstown to Bray—a series of natural elevations covered with fine mansions, and exquisite gardens. The flowers in Ireland are superior to almost any I have ever seen and they grow in abundance. The owners of the villas are among the richest people in Dublin, and they maintain their places in the most perfect fashion. We made our way across the bay from Bray to Howth, and at a signal from our ship the lightmen in the Bailey sounded a terrific boom, which is here used as a fog signal. Steaming onward we passed the lonely island of Lambay, on which about half a hundred people vegetate and keep hardy cattle and goats. Onward still we steer through rain and rainbow and now and then glimpses of a pleasant sun, until we come to a weird spot known as Rock-a-bile. Here we have two enormous rocks starting sheer out of the water. One of them is literally honeycombed with the nests of seagulls, which just now were rearing their young. The cawing or screaming was oddly interesting, and the birds flew about in myriads. Under the guidance of Alderman Manning and Capt. Moran, Commissioners, we landed and inspected the light-house. Three families and a dozen men are stationed here. The gas which lights the house is manufactured by these men; and we saw the lights full on as they are in a fog of the worst character. The effect is very brilliant. The lighting of houses by gas rather than oil is the invention of an Irishman, and he has had the rare good luck to gain the permission of Parliament to have his patent used in the tower clock of the House of Commons. The Commissioners use the plan where the manufacture of gas is feasible, and just now this is not everywhere. After a brief but very interesting inspection we descended and were rowed over to the steamer, then turned for home and reached Kingstown harbor by 7 o'clock. The ladies were carried down to Alderman Manning's villa and the gentlemen to the Royal Marine Hotel, where dinner was prepared.

A DINNER AT THE ROYAL MARINE HOTEL.

Here we found Col. Gildersleeve and his men and Major Leech and his men. The repast was superb; everything that ingenuity could devise was served; and the wines were delicious. It may not be amiss to tell you how they manage these things in Ireland. The Americans and Irish were the guests of a public body, and the entertainment—at least the trip in the Bay—was of quite a public character. Nevertheless the Irish press was rigidly excluded, and the Irish people kept in ignorance of the day's doings. I have observed the same sort of petty exclusion more than once. The reporters are thrust away in mean corners in a mean fashion, and they seem to take it as their due. The fact is the papers here follow, and do not lead, and they tremble when a great man is angry. The speeches at this dinner are none the worse for the accident or design which have deprived them of publicity. The fact is we have had too many opportunities of speaking in public, and the pronouncements begin to be very tiresome. I have not told you that Col. Gildersleeve was fluent and expressive, Major Leech, effusive and enthusiastic, Alderman Manning, bluff and humorous, and Alderman Cole, explanatory and tedious. The toasts were few; and the party, one of the merriest, broke up early.

PRACTICE AT DOLLYMOUNT AND AN EVENING AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

Yesterday morning we were down at Dollymount betimes. Col. Gildersleeve seems determined to work at practice as much as he possibly can. The whole day was spent in toil, and we had the targets to ourselves. I need not trouble you with revelations as to results, inasmuch as the general story is cabled by this time, and the match will have been fought (and won) ere this letter reaches. Col. Bodine, Major Fulton and Gen. Dakin made within five or seven points of what they expect to make on the day of the match. Firing was maintained until an advanced hour, and then we came into town. After dinner we were due at the Theatre Royal, and I certainly think a brief space may be occupied for description of the scene we witnessed in that charming house. To begin with, we were half an hour late. On our arrival we were met by the Messrs. Gunn, the lessees, and the same gentlemen who own the Gaiety Theatre. Our party was complete, ladies and gentlemen, all save Judge Mullin and his daughter. We were received by Major Leech, Mr. Foster, Alderman Manning, and Sir James Mackey. Lady Mackey and the Misses Manning were also present. A series of seats in the lower aisle—the theatre is on the plan of Booth's—were reserved for our party. The place was decorated with Stars and Stripes, and the house presented a brilliant appearance. Just now the theatre is occupied by a company of musicians, instrumental and vocal, and they give what are called promenade concerts. The orchestra is raised on high, and stands in the middle of the stage. The visitors promenade at the back and sides of this down into and around the pit floor. The two characteristics are that every door is open and open for a shilling, and that drink is sold everywhere. The people who sat in our tier had paid a shilling for their seats, which they kept from start to finish. The mob crushed together on the floor below was something dreadful to see. They cheered and shouted in the wildest manner, all the men waving their hats, all the women their handkerchiefs. After fifteen minutes of the most tremendous enthusiasm ever known in a theatre, Miss Bessie Sudlow, well known in Niblo's and other New-York Theatres, came forward to sing "The Star Spangled Banner." She seems to have made hosts of friends at this side of the ocean. She looked uncommonly well, and much more womanly than when I last saw her at home. She sung the song splendidly, though manifestly affected by the great crowd and the enthusiasm of the time. When she had finished the applause was deafening. Mrs. Dakin sent her a beautiful bouquet, and the whole party handed down a basket of flowers ornamented—and wax flowers can be ornamented—with the Stars and Stripes. Miss Sudlow kissed the flag and sang the song again. I can hardly tell you, in the hope of credence, the scene that ensued. Our people were very well pleased—the Irish were boundless in their enthusiasm. Matters were not made easier by the conductor of the band. He played, and the forces at his disposal being superb in number and skill he played magnificently, "The Star-spangled Banner" "Hail Columbia," "Tramp, Tramp," "Yankee Doodle," "Red, White, and Blue," and one of the negro melodies. The first two went off well. I learned from Mr. Michael Gunn, who is a public man here, that "Tramp, Tramp" had a political significance in Ireland. This was soon made manifest by the cheering with which it was received, and the effect was heightened when the audience, numbering nearly 5,000, sang the last verse in good time and with amazing power. Was there ever such a people for merriment? Now they were on the tiptoe of good humor. In five minutes they were hooting, yelling, hissing, whistling, and groaning "Red White, and Blue," because the flag of England was thus composed. One-half the crowd was of one opinion and the other of a very different. They maintained the noisy contest all the while, and there was no peace until the band had concluded. Then the weight of the crowd began to tell upon two stairways leading from the pit floor to the stage. Half a dozen times the occupants came down pell-mell on the people below them, and then they fought and laughed and cursed and shouted in a manner more surprising than pleasant. A very unfortunate young gentleman with a very excellent tenor voice came forward after one of these encounters and essayed to sing the "Death of Nelson." Had he proposed to sing "The Marseillaise" in a Berlin singing-house he could not have raised a more thunderous storm. The audience lashed themselves into a terrific rage. I need hardly tell you the song celebrates the English victory over the French at Trafalgar. The very instant the vocalist sang the second line, showing the French to be foemen, the uproar began. They hissed the singer off the stage—hissed him in a manner which you should hear before you could believe. He ran off soon enough. They were not satisfied. They demanded a song of their own choosing; but he was inexorable, and so the programme, so far as vocalism was concerned, came to an end. The band played various selections from operas; but the audience hooted to the last, and cried out for the "programme" in lusty wrath. Finally they got tired, or recovered their good humor; and fearing lest the Americans should mistake their local and native pleasantries for anything but what they were, they gave a tremendous cheer for the team, comically adding, "We wish you every success, except at the match." I consider last night's experience suggestive. The Irish people ought to be let alone. They are naturally good-natured, exuberant, humorous, and easily led. When they don't get what they want, they seldom look far for it, and they readily content themselves, though they are very angry if you say so. But to tease with philosophy a people who cannot listen to a song which celebrates the melancholy death of a man to whose memory and exploits there is the grandest memorial in Dublin, is foolish in the extreme. But I have told my tale; my trade is not in politics, and I must to the post.

THE PEACH CROP.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR SHIPPING—MEETING OF PEACH-GROWERS AND RAILROAD AGENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 4.—The peach-growers held another business meeting at Middletown yesterday. Strong interest is manifested in the marketing of the crop by leading railroads, and an agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was present at the meeting, offering to carry fruit to Pittsburg in thirteen hours from Baltimore; Cincinnati, Columbus, and Sandusky in twenty-four hours, and to St. Louis and Chicago in thirty-three hours. He proposed to charge seventy-five cents per 100 pounds to Pittsburg. The Pennsylvania Road offered to deliver at Pittsburg by 7:15 A. M. fruit reaching West Philadelphia by 6:10 P. M. There is now no doubt that the arrangements for shipping fruit will this year be far more complete than ever before, both to the New-England and interior cities.

THE RAILROAD TICKET "SCALPERS."

CHICAGO, Ill., July 4.—Two eminent lawyers of this city have given opinions concerning the right of scalpers to sell tickets. The opinions affirm that right on the grounds that tickets are a legitimate subject of traffic: that by denying the privilege of selling them they deprive a large class of people of pursuing a lawful business, and thus deprive them of a constitutional right; and, finally, that the so-called Scalpers' bill was never properly passed by the State Legislature, and consequently never became a law.

WASHINGTON.

THE CITY TOO POOR FOR FIREWORKS ON THE FOURTH.

THE LAW AGAINST BURSTING FIRE-CRACKERS—STEAM-BOILER TESTING TO BE RESUMED THIS WEEK—THE NEW CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS FOR 1874 AND 1875.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—There will be no organized celebration of the Fourth of July in Washington this year. The departments will be closed to-morrow, and everybody who can leave is out of town. There are advertised a variety of excursions and entertainments. The ordinance forbidding the explosion of fire-crackers has no terror for the small boy, who will fulminate gunpowder unrestrained. He has, indeed, begun his explosions this afternoon. Otherwise the day will pass as other holidays. There will not even be a display of fireworks at night.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOILER-BURSTING COMMISSION.

President Bernard, of Columbia College, New-York, will be appointed to succeed the late Prof. Winlock, of Harvard College, as Chairman of the commission created by the last Congress for the purpose of ascertaining the causes of steam-boiler explosions. The preliminary tests will be made by the commission at Sandy Hook, New-Jersey, on July 7.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS OF 1874 AND 1875 COMPARED.

The following detailed statement shows the aggregate of certificates of deposit received at the Treasury Department from internal revenue during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1875, as compared with receipts from the same source during the year ended June 30, 1874:

Month.	1874.	1875.
July	$8,818,094 21	$9,460,940 42
August	8,525,057 20	8,506,784 85
September	8,803,070 95	8,569,017 42
October	6,923,462 10	9,209,513 98
November	6,713,577 79	8,610,855 84
December	8,067,050 56	8,893,461 14
January	9,698,202 52	8,700,134 70
February	8,104,171 55	12,604,454 07
March	7,781,713 63	8,244,224 83
April	8,411,241 50	7,022,304 92
May	11,326,333 04	11,450,274 13
June	9,189,602 05	8,426,092 65
Total	$102,361,577 10	$109,788,058 95

THE WAIL OF THE OSAGES.

THE MASSACRE BY CITIZENS OF KANSAS—LETTER OF COMMISSIONER SMITH TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR—MOURNING PARTIES THREATENING TO AVENGE THE VICTIMS.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Interior:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1875.

SIR: As supplemental to the frequent communications heretofore between this office and the department upon the subject of the outrages committed upon the Osages last August, I feel obliged, in the interest of peace and humanity as well as the rights of the Indians, to make the following statement as to the condition of affairs at the present time.

One year ago a party of Osage Indians, about thirty in number—men, women, and children—belonging to the bands of Black Dog and Big Chief, were peacefully engaged in hunting in the buffalo country, in the south-western part of Kansas, upon what was a portion of their former reservation, when they were attacked by about forty Kansas citizens, under command of one Capt. Ricker, who were afterward ordered upon duty as Militia by the Governor of Kansas, the order being ante-dated so as to cover this outrage. Four of the Osages were murdered, and their property and that of the other Indians, consisting of sixty ponies, saddles, bridles, blankets, and other camp equipage, was plundered and carried off by the so-called Militia. The facts in the case are abundantly sustained by the affidavits of more than fifteen reputable citizens, who were eye-witnesses of the transactions, and on their testimony it is palpably evident that the affair was a cold-blooded murder, followed by theft and robbery. The Osages were greatly incensed at the time, and a border war seemed inevitable, but owing to the influence of the agent, and his promise to them that the Government would interfere in their behalf for their protection and rights, and the War Department be temporarily restrained, they have been kept waiting to this date in expectation of the fulfilment of these promises of justice. They have asked that the murderers be punished, or, if that cannot be done, that restitution be made them, and at least that the property stolen from them be returned.

The attention of the Governor of Kansas has been frequently called to this subject, with the request for the return of the property, but without securing final action. The Governor has silently ignored the wrongs of the Osages in all this matter, and the property taken from them has been sold, or destroyed, or lost, being treated as plunder lawfully captured in war.

I am now informed by the agent that these Osage Indians are deeply grieved and incensed. The customary morning and evening wails of the orphans and widows are still kept up in the Osage villages, and it is with the utmost difficulty that they are daily restrained from going out in what are called mourning parties to assuage their grief in the blood of white men.

I do not know that any further action on the part of the department is at all practicable, but it is due both to the records of this bureau and the department that these statements should be made, and that the Governor of Kansas should be again informed of the feelings of the Osages in view of the outrages committed upon them.

It is possible, however, that if these "mourning" Osages were assured by their agent that the Department will ask of Congress at its next session a sum of money sufficient to satisfy them—say $5,000—the agent may be able to restrain them, in the expectation of this reparation, and I respectfully request that authority may be given me to make such assurance to the agent, and to instruct him to use all means in his power, under this pledge of the Department to prevent the Osages from taking justice into their own hands. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD P. SMITH, Commissioner.

The honorable Secretary of the Interior.

THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

THE SCHEME OF TRADE WITH THE BRITISH CO-OPERATIVE UNIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Executive Committee of the National Grange have spent considerable time in receiving and considering the proposition of the English co-operators for a union for commercial purposes of the two bodies. The co-operators are represented by Mr. Thomas D. Warrell, of Manchester, England, who is the managing Director of the company which is proposed as the bond of union. It appears that the British co-operative societies are not secret bodies, hence it will be impossible under existing circumstances for them to unite with the Patrons, but this difficulty has been met by the formation of a trading company having the indorsement and support of the united co-operative bodies in England, and fully organized under the English laws. The propositions are to have two branches of the society, one in England and the other in the United States. The board in each country is to have the absolute control of the funds subscribed therein, and all to be used for the purpose of the international exchange of commodities. The capital is $25,000,000. All transactions are to be for cash or its equivalent. The British co-operators number 500,000 members, have over 1,000 stores, some 50 or 60 cotton spinning mills, about 20 flouring mills, an agricultural and horticultural society, and a number of manufactories, and, of course, consume a large quantity of American products. The funds subscribed by the English branch of the company will be employed in the purchase of ships, the erection of warehouses, and the manufacture of such articles as are in constant demand among the Patrons of Husbandry. These ships will bring the goods to New-Orleans and other Southern ports, and to Eastern ports if necessary, and they desire the Patrons to employ their portion of the capital in carrying American staples and products to meet these ships, and thus to make the necessary exchange in the most direct and simple manner. The co-operators have a large surplus capital which is constantly on the increase, and which they think can be profitably employed in this trade. While each branch of the company will have control of its own affairs, the two boards will form a council, who will by joint action decide what branches of business will be engaged in, and define the method of conducting the same. An American will be sent to Liverpool to watch the interests of the grange branch of the company, and the English Board will have a like representative in New-Orleans, while the general supervision will be in the hands of a managing Director, already elected, and who, though an Englishman born, has been twenty-three years in America. The proportion is regarded with great favor, and it is expected the subcommittee of the National Grange, to whom the whole matter has been referred, will report on Monday.

The Executive Committee of the National Grange yesterday determined to send three of their number, viz.: Messrs. Shankland, of Iowa; Chase, of New-Hampshire, and Jones, of Arkansas, to represent the Patrons of Husbandry in the Cotton States Congress, which meets in Raleigh, N. C., on the 13th inst.

ALABAMA POLITICS.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT MONTGOMERY—RESOLUTIONS HOSTILE TO SENATOR SPENCER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Republican members of the General Assembly of Alabama held a meeting in Montgomery on the 26th of June, and adopted a string of whereases and resolutions which fill a column and a half of the *Daily State Journal*. Taken together they read like a declaration of independence from the control of Federal officeholders. The resolutions several times refer to "George E. Spencer, C. C. Sheats Alexander White, and their associates," and to "Spencer, Sheats & Co." in very uncomplimentary terms. But the hardest hit at Spencer is made in the seventh resolution, which reads:

Resolved, That the best interests of the Republican Party of Alabama imperiously require that there shall be a thorough overhauling and prompt dismissal of all the Federal appointees in this State who shall be found to be incompetent, unworthy, or indebted for their positions to the evil influence of George E. Spencer, at Washington.

The Chairman of the meeting was ordered to furnish certified copies of the resolution to President Grant and Postmaster General Jewell.

AN ALMOST CRIMINAL DROWNING.

A YOUNG ATHLETE GOES DOWN WITHIN REACH OF A DOZEN CHAMPIONS—HIS FIRST LESSON AT SWIMMING—HE CALLS LOUDLY FOR HELP BUT WITH NO AVAIL.

Yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock the floats in front of the boat-houses on the Harlem River were, as usual on Sunday's, thronged with the members of the clubs and visitors. Many had come expressly to enjoy a little swimming, and plunge after plunge was taken, and merry shouts were heard from the bathers all over the water front between the two bridges. Among the groups in front of the boat-houses there was one party of young men who claimed more than passing attention at the time, one of their number making his first effort to sustain himself in deep water. He did remarkably well, swimming a dozen strokes amid the encouraging shouts of his comrades, and he landed in safety. Another—J. H. Hannekamp, also a member of the New-York Athletic Club—seeing such progress made by a novice, felt much encouraged to make a similar essay, and avowed the intention of making his first attempt. He prepared himself, went in, and succeeded in keeping afloat. He then let go his hold of the float in front of his club-house, which was crowded with members, nearly all good swimmers, and a number of them stripped, having just left the water or about entering it. Two of them, Strasburger and Delaney, were in the water at the time within six feet of Hannekamp, who all at once disappeared below the surface. A moment after he rose again, and Delaney, seeing his danger, swam near him, when Hannekamp grasped at him, and Delaney got frightened, extricated himself from the drowning man's grip, and swam ashore. Hannekamp sank again and rose again, one of his fellow members reaching out a cane and placing the end in his outstretched hand, another thrusting the blade of an oar toward the poor fellow, who, evidently bereft of his senses, had no cognizance of the means of succor within reach. He sank once more, and Strasberger was still in the water within six feet of the dying man and yet he did not reach out a hand. W. B. Curtis, the great athlete, the strongest man in the world, and an expert swimmer, sat on a camp-stool on the edge of the boat-house float, and almost within reach of poor Hannekamp, and yet he did not move a hand nor a foot to save his fellow-being struggling with death six feet from him. J. H. Stead, another member of the Athletic Club, was equally comfortably seated immediately alongside of Curtis, and C. H. Cone, the champion swimmer of the club, was in the boat-house directly in their rear. Two camp-stools were thrown in the water and thrust toward the outstretched hands which appeared once more above the surface, but still not one of the "famous" champions made even a sign indicating any willingness to risk a bath, much less an effort to save a human being. The gaping crowd stood as if transfixed, looking at the place where Hannekamp had disappeared, and a moment later the outline of his back, the back of his head, and outstretched arms were once more seen, but for an instant, and then he sank the last time. A man named "English Dick," janitor of a boat-house adjoining, now plunged in, but after a brief and fruitless endeavor gave up the search. Henry Mills, of the Gramercy Boat Club, who had heard the shout of alarm when Hannekamp sank the second time, ran as fast as legs could carry a man the distance of a block, stripped, and commenced to dive down to the bottom at the spot pointed out to him, and again and again, until, exhausted and covered with black mud, the noble fellow had to give it up. After the last hope had been abandoned boats, grapnels, poles, and ropes were brought out, but the body was not recovered.

Hannekamp was a stout, well-built young man, about twenty-eight years of age, in the very flower of his manhood, and only the day before he had won a hundred-yard race in a field of eight. He was the only support of a mother, an old grandfather, a sister, and a young brother—a steady, industrious young man, well beloved by all who knew him.

FIVE FISHERMEN DROWNED.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 4.—On Monday, by the upsetting of a boat in a squall, at the entrance of Rustico Barbo, Prince Edward's Island, Matthew Nolan, Ronald McKenzie, James Walsh, Michael McIntyre, and August McDonald were drowned. They were returning from fishing.

A CONDUCTOR KILLED.

PORT JERVIS, July 4.—Stephen Myers, a respected citizen and conductor on the Delaware Division of the Erie Railway, was killed in a collision last night about 8 o'clock. The cars passed over his body, cutting him in two. His death was not discovered until two hours after the accident.

THE LONG BRANCH SEASON.

VISITORS STILL COMING.

SATURDAY'S CONTRIBUTIONS — PROMINENT TURNOUTS ON THE AVENUE — THE FIRST MUSIC AT THE HOTELS — THE INCREASED TRAVELING CONVENIENCES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, Saturday, July 3, 1875.

The hotel proprietors here said two weeks ago that the season had opened. They were truthful in theory rather than in fact. To-day refutes their statement by changing the aspect of the place from dullness to animation. Nor has the commencement of the races wholly done the work of hurrying people to this bit of seashore. Really, business and choice keep the Summer respite of so many city folks within the limit of two months that the period of numerous inhabitants at Long Branch, as at other places of congregated laziness, cannot fully begin until July. The comers were plentiful by the late trains yesterday, and still more so this morning; and the later cars were densely packed with those who came to see the races. The latter class do not have much to do with Long Branch in its capacity of hot weather refuge. Hundreds, of course, will spend their nights here during the two weeks of the meeting, but most of them will come just before and go away just after each day's racing, and the ocean's edge of surf and breeze has no part in their diversion. Horses are the attraction for them, and they will, to the extent of a vastly preponderating majority, only see the ocean from the steamers that bring them to Sandy Hook, and from the cars that carry them thence through the sands to Monmouth Park.

The hotels, as a consequence of the rapid filling of last night and to-day, are a little tumultuous. The occupants have not had time to settle down and be listless. Trunks on the shoulders of staggering porters have to be dodged; and the fact obtrudes itself that trunks are getting too wide for narrow-gauge hallways. The first day at the seashore clearly is not one of pleasure to women and children, nor to the men who accompany them. The landlords stand on the piazzas of their hotels when the coaches arrive from the depot with guests, and smile. The clerks are spending the day in telling the hours of meals, the closing times of the mails, the time-tables of the trains, the whereabouts of trunks, and like temporal information. The porters—those muscular fellows who shoulder trunks that the owners can barely turn up on end—are working hard, and filling their pockets with currency. The chamber-maids are being called distractingly hither and thither by guests whose rooms lack necessary things and whose tempers lack needful discipline. The dining-rooms, too, are a little chaotic, the viands being in the main excellent, but the cookery and attendance showing the stress of the sudden influx of visitors with good appetites.

Ocean avenue is in fine condition, and the dust is kept down by sprinkling. The display of horses and vehicles to-day is diverting as they go past on their way to the races. The President rode by alone at 1 o'clock in a phaeton. Many of the drivers are women, who are not going to the race-track unattended. The weather being breezy, and the heat, even out of the breeze, not intense, they have come out for rides earlier than is habitual on more sultry days. The surf rolls in close to the road, the intervening space in several places having been lessened since last season by the encroachment of the water, and the pleasurable temperature and good, broad thoroughfare furnish two of the essentials for enjoyable riding. Among the drivers of notably good horses were ex-Gov. Morris, of New-Jersey; Mr. John W. Albaugh, who was accompanied by his wife and her sister, Miss Maggie Mitchell, the actress; ex-Collector Thomas Murphy, of New-York; Mr. John Hoey, Mr. Daniel Dougherty, Mr. Edwin Adams, and Mr. George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*.

Of those who came yesterday or to-day are Gov. Tilden, of New-York; ex-Gov. Frank Fuller, of Utah; Gen. Charles P. Craft, of Albany; Ignatio Mariscal, the Mexican Minister; Hon. Heister Clymer, of Reading, Penn.; Gen. E. G. Marshall, of the United States Army, and Gen. George Sherman, also of the regular Army.

Transportation to and from here will soon be more diversified than ever before. A pier running out to deep water is almost done, and the steamer Plymouth Rock has succeeded already in landing at it. Other vessels will bring excursion parties, and regular trips are projected. Trains and boats connecting run four times each day on the old route by the way of Sandy Hook. Something has happened to the gearing of the drawbridge on the new all-rail route, delaying its opening for general traffic a week or more. It is promised that thereafter an accommodating time-table will be adhered to. The accident has caused a loss to the company of the carriage of people to the races during the first week of the meeting, for which profitable service great exertion had been made to be in readiness. An accident to another drawbridge has made the hotel proprietors at the Highlands heavy losers, although their loss has been a gain to some of the Long Branch landlords. A schooner ran against the draw of the bridge across the Shrewsbury River, so injuring the structure that even foot passage has been impossible yesterday and to-day. The hotels and cottages can only be reached from the railroad station in row-boats, and the result has been that many persons, unable to reach their intended destination, have come on here.

The music began for the season last night, the bands engaged by several hotels being then here for the first time, and others will arrive on Monday. Two balls are to be given this evening, and the Summer's gayety only awaits the recovery from fatigue of the many women who are to-day unpacking their trunks and arranging their apparel.

SUNDAY NOTES.

THE HOTELS COMFORTABLY FULL—ANTICIPATIONS FOR THE FOURTH—POOL-SELLING ON THE RACES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, Sunday, July 4, 1875.

Most of the people who registered at the hotels yesterday and on Friday have stayed over Sunday. Even those who came solely because of the races—except the many hundreds who went nowhere but to the track and returned to New-York at once after the close of the amusement—are spending the Sabbath here, the attraction of to-morrow being potent. Nearly every hotel is comfortably full, and that is a state of things uncommon here within the past few years. Bathing is not suspended, nor is the Sabbath-breaking in the surf done by people who ordinarily infringe upon the proprieties. The hotels that are furthest up in the scale of fashion are furnishing the most of the offenders, and women are in the majority among them. The weather is warmer than yesterday, but there is a constant breeze, making existence here entirely comfortable as affected by temperature.

The anticipations of to-morrow are extensive. Last year's Fourth of July was the greatest day in the history of Monmouth Park. Bad weather, predicted to-night by some of the accredited weather-prophets here, seems to be the only threat against a still more noteworthy occasion to-morrow. The pool-selling began last night, and is continued at several places to-day. The first race on the programme—a half mile, for two-year olds—is not much talked about; but the race of two-mile heats, and the other one of two and a half miles for the Monmouth Cup, involve nearly all the betting. The basis of investment is not altered from that of last evening, Bigfellow being the favorite in the heat race, and selling for more than Donnybrook, Cariboo, and Kadi together. The two-and-a-half mile race has Ballankeel selling for as much as Pennington, Wild Idle, and Vandalite combined. The effort to carry the multitude from the beach to the park will certainly not be open to the charge of extortion. Fifteen cents only will be charged for the round trip, and the hotel omnibuses will carry for fifty cents. The overcharging will be left for the hackmen to do. The dock partly erected this season is being further built to-day, so that there may be no disappointment about the excursion boats being able to make landings. Yesterday the races were tediously prolonged, occupying the time between 1:30 and 6:30 o'clock. It is likely that there will be less delay to-morrow. The first race is the only one to be run by young horses, and in which a difficulty in starting is likely. Only four and older horses will contest each of the other two races.

REVENUE LITIGATION.

ARGUMENT OF HON. MATTHEW H. CARPENTER.

PROCEEDINGS TO COMPEL THE PRODUCTION OF DISTILLERS' BOOKS—NO MAN SHOULD BE COMPELLED TO FURNISH EVIDENCE OF HIS GUILT.

The argument on the order granted by the United States District Court on distillers and rectifiers to produce their books and papers was commenced before Judge Dyer, in Milwaukee, on Thursday afternoon. Hon. L. S. Dixon and Mr. McKenney appeared for the Government, and Hon. Matthew H. Carpenter and N. S. Murphey for the defendants. The Milwaukee *Sentinel* gives the following report:

Mr. Carpenter moved the court, in the case of Aaron Shoenfeld, to vacate the order granted for the production of his books and papers. He read the petition in the case, showing that there are thirteen criminal offenses alleged against the defendant, which these books are wanted for the purpose of proving. The fifth charge is brought under section 3,255, Revised Statutes of the United States, which provides a penalty of $10,000 and imprisonment for five years for being found in possession of stamps already used. The proceedings for the possession of the books are brought under section 5, page 219, Congressional publication of the law of June 22, 1874, which provides that the attorney must, in making application for the production of books, specify particular books desired, and that such application can only be made in criminal cases. He should show that the object of the prosecution in getting the books was to punish defendant for a criminal offense, and, therefore, defendants in these cases are to be regarded as defendants in a criminal proceeding. The prosecutor cannot set a drag-net to haul in all the books and papers of the defendants of every kind without distinction. They must proceed lawfully; specify the particular book or paper wanted, and this they have not done in the application in this case. It is in the discretion of the court to make the order or not. The act says he may do it, but the act does not say he shall. Counsel then cited various authorities to show that the universal practice of the English courts is to refuse to make orders compelling people to furnish evidence of their own guilt.

Next he reviewed the Constitution of the United States, and expressed the hope that the Constitution is not to be construed as securing less liberty to our citizens than the laws of England, as interpreted by the courts, secure to the subjects of the British monarch. He insisted, in the absence of a law permitting the courts to order a man to testify against himself, that the laws of this country are not to be interpreted as being more tyrannical in spirit, in that respect, than those of England. Such an order would be temptation to perjury to induce a man to swear falsely to save himself. This question has long been settled in England, and is found stated the same way all through the books, namely, that no man shall be compelled to give evidence against himself; in other words, to furnish proofs of his own guilt. He is not to be subjected to these temptations. You cannot compel him to swear, or to furnish evidence, or to produce papers to criminate himself. What he had cited was authority, not newspaper trash. These cases are the corner-stones of the rights of all men, where the liberties of men are protected by law; and they all, without exception, attest the principle that no man shall be obliged to criminate himself. The rule was refused, even in a case where an order was asked to inspect a public document to prove the guilt of a person in a beer license case, because the man was to be criminally prosecuted. In all the cases cited the reasons for refusing the rules were given at great length, and those reasons are as good here as in England, and the principle is as sound in one country as the other, that no man shall be compelled to be a witness against himself. In the case before the court it is sought to make the defendant a witness against himself. It is absurd to say that the intention was to protect a man against being compelled to give oral testimony against himself, and that this protection was not to extend to written papers. On the contrary, he maintained that it extends to papers in the possession of an attorney, and read various authorities to prove this, particularly Lord Mansfield, whom counsel regarded as a friend of liberty, whose opinions will be respected by the Judges of all countries where the desire exists to maintain the freedom of the people.

The court here asked if there was a statute in any of these cases requiring the keeping of the books.

Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Murphey both answered in the affirmative. Mr. Carpenter continued by reading the report of Entig vs. Carrigg, reported in the 19th Howell's State Trials, page 1,063, in which the whole question is reviewed. This is a case, he said, in which papers of an editor were sought to be seized to prove the authorship of a libel, at a time when about every nobleman and public man was the subject of libelous attacks. The principle was affirmed by the court that such seizure could not be made, and the reasons were set forth at great length. He then referred incidentally to a statement previously made by Mr. Dixon, that the Government could not convict the defendants without the most rigorous proceedings being made possible.

Mr. Dixon said he had stated that the Government would probably be unable to collect the taxes, unless the law was as claimed.

Mr. Carpenter said the one thing involved the other. If Government cannot collect under these precautions, it cannot convict. It is well known this Government is run by the taxes produced from tobacco and whisky. If the production ceases, and money cannot be squeezed out of these whisky men, the counsel moreover will have but slender chance for his fees. He referred with withering sarcasm to the fact that Mr. Hedrick, a gentleman he had not the honor to know, makes of his bedroom in the Newell House an office into which he claims he has power to drag any and every citizen of Wisconsin, and to compel them to bring in all their books and papers—private and otherwise—without the intervention of any court. It is wonderful, he said, resuming the thread of the argument, how closely these proceedings copy the proceedings declared to be unconstitutional and unjust in the decisions read. This is at present a question directly involving the liquor trade only; but we do not know how soon it may not extend to other interests. It is fashionable among the Anglo-Saxons to get into panics; we gird up our loins and "go for" a thing, and in obedience to this unerring law, the Government is now after whisky men. Next time, it may be lawyers, or dry-goods men; for Congress can tax any profession. So that, when whisky men alone are supposed to be in question, all citizens are equally in danger. This is a fact invariably kept in view in all the decisions read. These Judges even seem to lose their patience when they speak of these attempts to compel persons to criminate themselves. Government could not do what it wanted to in England, as it cannot here. If we have a government that cannot run without violating its own principles, then let it stop, and let us tear away this hypocritical mask of a pretended free republic. Without the order asked for, in the case last quoted, the Government of England protested it would be unable to protect itself against outrageous libels, and in these proceedings the Government of the United States seeks to show that, without an illegality, it cannot enforce the whisky laws. It might be said by Mr. Dixon that these cases were all very well, as regard the people and government of Great Britain, and in answer to this supposed objection he would point out that the principle involved in the English cases was the same as in this, that the laws in the one case and the constitution in the other give no right to any court to compel a subject or citizen to testify against himself criminally. That applies to this country equally as to Great Britain. The struggle to establish this right in England lasted for twenty years or more, and when the contest was settled in favor of the people, it was another right secured, another guarantee of liberty. He then sketched the severance of the relations between this country and Great Britain, and the nature of the Constitution of the new American nation; and the state of feeling in this country that resulted in amendments fourth and fifth to the Constitution, which he maintained were clearly intended to secure the very rights to the people of this country which their cousins across the water had, after such a fierce struggle, secured through the courts of England, and which he had been endeavoring to sketch. These amendments secure the rights of the people against violation by "unreasonable" search of house and papers. The meaning of the word unreasonable is to be interpreted by the light of the decisions rendered in England but twenty years before the adoption of our Constitution, and which were fresh in the minds of the people and actuated them in adopting these amendments. He insisted that the amendments were clearly intended to put it beyond the power of Congress or any Legislature to destroy the rights that had been secured with so much trouble by their cousins across the water. It seemed to him next to madness for any man to stand up and maintain, in the light of these amendments, that the Constitution of our country does not protect our people against unreasonable search—"unreasonable" judged by the light of the decisions in England, on which they were based. The matter was not left in ambiguity when the fourth amendment was adopted, but as if to place the matter beyond all possible doubt, a fifth amendment to the Constitution was adopted, expressly declaring that no man shall be compelled to testify against himself in a criminal case. That amendment was drawn by lawyers; among them Mr. Madison, one of the best lawyers and most enlightened statesmen of the day, who was perfectly familiar with all these English cases. The amendments were not intended simply to protect the citizen against being compelled to give oral testimony. It commenced at the other end. It was a contest for the right of search among private papers; and the right gained was a declaration by the courts that no man could be compelled to furnish proof against himself, orally or otherwise. He could understand how these great constitutional questions could be played with and coquetted with in the interest of departments, but he swore before God that in his judgment these amendments, if they meant anything, put an end to the right, if any ever existed, of compelling a man to testify against himself, or to search among his papers for the purpose of obtaining proof of criminality against him. If, after all this, this constitutional right can be frittered away, what is the use of a Constitution? What language more comprehensive, more authoritative, can be used to protect the people against this very thing, than they put into our Constitution twice over? We are in greater danger of losing our rights than Englishmen are, from the very nature of our elective institutions, and from our habit of looking at Government as the creature of our will. Our Government has been in the way of doing things that would overturn the strongest Government that ever lived in England in a moment. He had occasion to see it and mark it for years, and spoke whereof he knew.

The remainder of the learned counsel's argument consisted of a continuation of the reading of authorities in support of the foregoing position, and a running fire of conversational debate with Mr. Dixon, and shortly after 5 o'clock the court adjourned till the next morning, Mr. Carpenter still speaking.

GEN. SHERMAN.

HIS LOYALTY BEFORE THE WAR—STATEMENT BY AN EX-CONFEDERATE.

Hon. William M. Levy, Democratic Congressman from the Fourth Louisiana District, has published the following statement in the Shreveport *Times*:

NATCHITOCHES, La., June 22, 1875.

GENTLEMEN: In your issue of Sunday, June 20, appears the following article:

"Col. William M. Levy, Congressmen elect from this district, is said to have recently made the following statement to a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*:

Gen. Sherman voluntarily, unequivocally, and unconditionally pledged himself in the most binding manner not to fight on either side during the war. The day before the occasion I refer to, Col. Sherman, in company with myself and Gen. Bragg, while taking a drink at the St. Charles bar, made the same pledge in unmistakable terms. His strongest desire in parting was to leave an assurance that he had no enmity, and would not participate in the fight. It was an opinion among many that Sherman's policy was to retire until the thing was over, then return and resume his old place at the military school, which he could have done, as he was regarded as a very valuable man for that position."

I deem it my duty to correct this statement, inasmuch as it is a misunderstanding or misapprehension of the facts of the case, and I am unwilling that my name should be connected with aught that does injustice to another. I have frequently, in private intercourse, spoken of my relations with Gen. Sherman while he had charge of the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning, and residing in Rapides Parish, but must have been greatly misunderstood if it from any remarks of mine it has been deduced that Gen. Sherman ever "voluntarily, equivocally, and unconditionally pledged himself, in the most binding manner, not to fight on either side during the war." I saw a good deal of Gen. Sherman just before the war, had frequent conversations with him, and was greatly impressed by his earnestness and uneasiness of feeling in the discussion of the probable results of the secession movement. I was an ardent advocate of secession, both on principle and policy. He was ardently and, I believe, sincerely opposed to it on the same grounds. I well remember a solemn and saddened expression of his opinion just after the adoption of the ordinance of secession by the Louisiana convention, to the effect that peaceable secession was impossible, and a terrible internecine war was inevitable, the magnitude of which, he thought, was not appreciated by us of the South, but which, from his knowledge of Northern sentiments, he professed to foresee. He expressed himself most gratified for the kindness and hospitality which had been extended to him by the officials and private citizens of our State, and stated, on more than one occasion, that in view of the terrible struggle which he believed was imminent and inevitable, he wished to retire to some quiet home in the West, where he might not be called upon to participate in it, or even witness its horrors. I certainly construed Gen. Sherman's remarks as indicative of a desire to abstain from active participation in the war, but not as pledging himself not to take part in it. It is due to him to state that I saw him last (before the war) but a short time after the passage of the secession ordinance of Louisiana, and these conversations were had, if my memory serves me aright, at least a month or six weeks before the commencement of actual hostilities. What causes may have operated to change his views, as understood by me, I have no means of knowing. Since the surrender I have seen Gen. Sherman but once, and then our interview was casual and our conversation cursory. My ante-bellum relations with him have not been renewed. His military course and political views are before the people of the country for their judgment, and, however I may differ with him politically, and condemn his conduct of the war in the high position which he occupied, in justice to history, to myself, and to him, I do not hesitate to correct a statement which, I am sure, has arisen from misconception and misapprehension of my meaning.

Very truly yours, WILLIAM M. LEVY.

ROBERT DALE OWEN.

THE REPORT OF HIS INSANITY—EFFECTS OF THE IMPOSTURES OF THE HOLMES MEDIUMS.

From the Chicago Tribune, July 2.

A dispatch of this morning tells a sorrowful story. Robert Dale Owen has become insane. After a long life of earnest, unselfish effort for the good of mankind, this terrible infliction comes. The cause of it probably does not lie many months back. When the heartless imposture of the Holmes mediums, the Philadelphia conspirators with "Katie King," was exposed, the shock to Mr. Owen was tremendous. He had accepted the pretended "manifestations" of these rascals with implicit faith. He lived some time in Philadelphia in order to miss none of the seances. The repeated apparitions of "Katie" were to him conclusive proof of immortality. He pinned his faith in the life hereafter, in reunion with his father and his wife, on what Spiritualism, and especially upon what this pretended spirit, showed him. Readers of his article in the *Atlantic Monthly* upon "Katie King" will remember the syllogism which the good old man painfully constructed therein, by which he proved, to his own perfect satisfaction, that the visitor was indeed a disembodied bit of supernaturalism. The day before the article appeared the fraud was exposed. Mr. Owen wept bitterly, it is said, when a conviction that he had been made the dupe of a trio of knaves forced itself upon him. He telegraphed to Boston to cut out the article, but it was too late. The *Magazine* was already printed. A thin slip of paper, disclaiming any editorial responsibility and thus ruthlessly increasing that of the author, was prefixed to the sketch. And thus it came to pass that Robert Dale Owen's syllogistic proof that "Katie King" was a spirit and "Katie's" own confession that she was a fraud were published together throughout the country. The mind once so vigorous could not stand the blow that shook the faith of half a lifetime. The insanity feared at that time has at last come. The sun that rose in splendor sets in gloom.

The life so sorrowfully ended—for insanity is death, or worse than death—began in 1804, at New Lanark, an industrial settlement near Glasgow, Scotland, which was long a monument to the philanthropy of his father, Robert Owen. The son's fame has never equaled that of the sire, but he has been even more self-sacrificing in his efforts to benefit mankind. When the father came to America in order to carry out his Communistic dreams, the son was his faithful assistant. He edited the paper that served as the organ of the "New Harmony" colony. When that brave, foolish experiment failed, and the elder Owen returned to England to conduct like failures there, to sow the seeds of co-operation, labor-leagues, and Chartism, to found infant schools, and to preach Spiritualism, Robert Dale remained in America. He was by nature a politician of the old school, the good school, and he was soon in the Indiana Legislature, where he succeeded in emancipating women from the slavery of the common law; then in Congress, and finally in the diplomatic service of the country. President Pierce, who sent Hawthorne to Liverpool, and so indirectly endowed the world with *The Marble Faun* and *Our Old Home*, made Owen Minister at Naples. Since he retired from that position in 1858, he has been a student, writer, amateur politician, and professional philanthropist. His published works fill nearly a dozen volumes. No one, we presume, reads nowadays his unpopular *Popular Tracts*, his *Plank-Roads*, and his *Pocahontas, a Drama*. We trust that no one will try to read his *Beyond the Breakers*. But book-making was not his forte. A kindly, genial, whole-souled man, the predestined prey of plausible rogues, the friend of every scheme of reform, combining the purity of childhood with the vigor of manhood, he has met a fate worse than death, a fate for which a trio of sordid swindlers are probably responsible.

THE TELEGRAPHIC CONFERENCE IN RUSSIA.

Under date of June 15, the St. Petersburgh correspondent of the London *Standard* writes to that journal: The International Telegraphic Conference progresses with its labors, and, in addition to the sittings, which are held three times a week, there are numerous and prolonged meetings of the two committees. The task undertaken by the delegates is no light one, as it appears that these committees sit at different hours, so that the members of No. 1 may attend the sittings of No. 2, and *vice versa*, to listen to the debates and, if required, give evidence or enunciate an opinion. This calls for continued and strained attention, for although the proceedings are carried on (*de rigueur*) in French, that language is far from being fluently spoken by a considerable number of the delegates. The plan of sifting, as it were, the questions as they arise in committee before they come on for general consideration and decision in the Conference appears to answer well; but, of course, it is not possible to avoid—more especially in regard to the more important points—a certain amount of repetition—going over the same ground twice, in fact; but probably, on the other hand, much discussion and debating in Conference is avoided.

According to the *Messager Officiel*, which gives résumés of the proceedings, the work of the conference consists not only in modifications and alterations of the convention as revised at Rome, but also in entirely recasting the convention which was originally concluded at Paris in May, 1675, and, as stated in the opening speech of the Minister of the Interior, this will necessitate diplomatic action for the signature of the convention when remodeled, leaving the delegates to sign the amended detailed regulations for carrying it into effect.

One of the most important innovations debated in the first few conferences has been the proposal to introduce urgent messages, which would take precedence of ordinary messages in international telegraphy, and would, of course, be subjected to a higher rate of payment. This appears to be a measure already in operation for the internal service of Italy, Portugal, Belgium, and, I believe, the Netherlands. Many of the other States view the proposal with favor, but I am unable to say whether or not it will be adopted for international telegrams. Another important proposal aims at the adoption of ten-word messages for European telegraphic correspondence, with gradation by the same or a less number of words, or by single words. Many other modifications have also been proposed, all tending to reduce the present single message from twenty words to some lower minimum; but, as so much depends upon the financial results to be anticipated from any change, a great deal of discussion will ensue, and it is more than probable that it will not be found possible to admit any alteration of the present rule. The discussion of the tariffs will also no doubt give rise to much debate.

AN IRISH CONFLAGRATION.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN DUBLIN—THOUSANDS OF PUNCHEONS OF WHISKY AFLAME.

The Dublin correspondent of the London *Standard* writes on June 19: "For fully half a century no such fire has been witnessed in this city as the conflagration which occurred last night, and the horrors of which are only mitigated by the consideration, that, so far as is yet known, it has not caused any loss of human life. It is very possible, however, that the exposure and the shock caused to many delicate or ailing persons by their hurried removal from their dwellings may produce bad consequences. In many cases the poor creatures, suddenly compelled to flee from their homes, had no sooner found what they thought was a haven of safety, than they were compelled again to take to flight by the rapid progress of the flames. At one time the conflagration was of such gigantic dimensions, and swept onward with such irresistible force, that serious apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the whole south-east quarter of Dublin. A glance at the map of Dublin will show the extent of ground covered by the fire and its boundaries. Chamber street, in which it commenced, is the centre of a densely-populated district. It is bounded on one side by Cork street, on another by a well-known district called the Tenter fields, and by Ardee street and Mill street. From these localities there ramify on each side many other cross streets, connecting them with Thomas street, Francis street, and Patrick street, all densely populated, and abounding with wood stores, drug stores, cooperages, and other establishments filled with inflammable materials, besides a greater proportion of public houses and spirit stores than any other part of Dublin. The danger to the city, had the flames not been subdued, may be partially estimated from this statement. The following is a condensed narrative of the scenes of the night, compiled from the *Morning Mail*: A little after eight o'clock last night flames were observed issuing from the bonded spirit stores of Mr. Lawrence Malone, in Chamber street, and they rapidly shot ahead in uncontrollable violence. How the fire commenced appears to be at present uncertain, but statements are made to the effect that it had its origin in the carpenter's shop, where, after the place had been locked up for the night, it had begun to develop itself, and before being noticed had extended into the whisky stores which surround it on every side. The stores, which reach nearly a furlong in length facing Chamber street, have a depth of about the same distance into Cork street, situated on the opposite side of the block of buildings. Tall dwelling-houses, set in tenements, and swarming with inhabitants in every room—and these of the poorest classes in Dublin—adjoined and flanked the bonded stores, as well as fronted them on the further sides of the bordering streets. The end of the row of stores, thus limited by the parallel line of Cork street and Chamber street, was brought up at right angles in Ardee street by the malting stores and brewery of Mr. Francis Reid, and by the stables belonging to the extensive brewery of Mr. Watkins, this brewery itself lying on the remote side of Ardee street. Over 3,000 puncheons of whisky, all of great strength and very high proof, were stored in the building in which the fire was first perceived. Some give the amount of whisky at nearly twice this number of vessels, some at considerably less; but probably the figures given are a close approximation. Each puncheon contained on an average 150 gallons, and the property was distributed among various owners who had the spirit lying in bond, among the chief proprietors being Mr. Malone, Mr. Power, Mr. Jameson, Mr. Roe, the Irish Distillery Company of Jones' road, and the Greenmount Distillery.

As soon as the flames reached the spirit store of Messrs. Malone's establishment, and ignited a single hogshead, the fire had a mass of inextinguishable material to feed it, and the immediate consequences were awful. Hogshead after hogshead now flew open under the intense heat; and the spirit ran in a stream along the ground, through the channels, into the streets, down the sewers, at sides and ends, blazing as it went, and coursing like a liquid torch, darting its forked tongues right and left, upward, and all round. The blaze rose a hundred feet high in the yard and stores. The whole building was one seething mass of fire. Puncheons went off with a dull, dread explosion every instant, keeping up a fierce, unearthly cannonade that shook the very ground, and made strong hearts quail. The torrent of fire rushed more and more wildly forward, ever increasing in intensity and volume, gurgling and hissing over the pavement, and into the drains, and through the doorways of the houses on the sloping ground of Ardee street, turning into Mill street, still carrying consternation wherever it poured its blue wave of suffocating vapor and fervent heat. The flood of lighted spirit was by this time two feet deep, rolling and roaring around; and presently all the houses in the neighborhood burst into one continuous row of flame, which could only be put out when there was nothing more to burn. All hope of saving the houses was given up, and amid the wild screams of the young, the aged, and the weak, who fled for their lives along the street, men tried to carry from their squalid houses what little furniture and property they possessed. When all that could be got away was removed, the crowd looked on amazed, helpless, paralyzed in the presence of whole streets and squares of houses lighting the sky with their lurid flame that was reflected again for miles all over the country, and gave light enough to read at four miles. There was but one seething pile of livid charcoal and lighted spirit in the stores and in the streets. The burning whisky which flowed in a torrent down the sewers found vent for its pent-up force in explosions which hurled the pavement into the air. Falling beams and blocks of houses came down with a crash now and then that struck all dumb with horror; and while millions of sparks were whirled high above, pieces of the live wood half a pound weight flew about in every direction and fell upon the terrified spectators near. The wind was not high through the city, but here the flames sucked in the air in circling eddies to support combustion, and generated half a hurricane. All the ordinary appliances were ineffectual. The fire brigade, led by their gallant chief, Capt. Ingram, were there, but even the Vartry water pressure, increased by steam fire engines, was of as little avail as would have been the tiny stream from a boy's squirt. Mr. Crofton, Jr., Supervisor of water-works, fortunately bethought him of the only effectual means of checking the conflagration. The neighborhood abounds with tan-yards, and, at his suggestion, some of them were thrown open and their contents appropriated. With this material and a mixture of earth dams were constructed across the streams of blazing whisky, which the sooner burned themselves out for the obstruction. After these dams were constructed the scene became most appalling. The depth being increased by their confinement, the flames also increased in volume, and often shot up in the air higher than the tallest house, casting a ghastly glare on the faces of spectators at the most remote parts of the city, where a view of the awful scene could be obtained. The flames devoured all their supply, and then died out for lack of food. The ruins are still smoldering. But for the energetic aid given by the military, the confusion and destruction would have been much greater. Col. Fellowes, the Adjutant General, was early on the scene. He had ordered down four companies of the Queen's and four companies of the Fiftieth Regiment, with a troop of cavalry. The infantry rapidly formed themselves into fatigue parties, and they worked like men in forming barriers with sand and tan to stem the burning tide. All the available Police of the city were on the scene, as well as several revenue and Customs officers. The Lord Mayor, who was called out of the Gaiety Theatre, where he had been at the popular ovation to the American rifle team, was also present from 9 o'clock, and did good service in directing the operations. The value of property destroyed, independent of the 100,000 francs worth of whisky, cannot be less than £50,000. Agents from many of the insurance offices were present for the bonded stores and contents were heavily insured. The loss to the insurance companies will be enormous. The conduct of the general body of the people, numbering at least 50,000, who came from all parts of the city and suburbs, was excellent. There were a few instances where degraded wretches attempted to snatch up the burning liquid, and some of them got severely burned in the attempt. Some few got drunk, and had to be dragged from burning houses by the Police. So far as could be ascertained, no life has been lost, nor has any person been seriously injured. Reid's extensive malthouse in Chamber street, formerly known as Reid's brewery, has been totally destroyed. Watkins' brewery escaped pretty well. Plunkett's malthouse has been destroyed. Eustace's extensive dyeing establishment in Weaver square, famed for dyeing poplins, has escaped, but Moloy's extensive leather factory in Mill street, and other establishments, have been reduced to ashes. Several horses and other animals were injured before they could be rescued.

A FATAL DUEL.

The London *Globe* of June 20 says: "The fatal issue of a duel between two persons well known in Italy has for some days past engrossed all conversation in Rome. The son of M. Mancini, a former Minister, and the greatest lawyer in the country, is a Captain of Bersaglieri in garrison at Milan, where he resided with his wife, who, as Signora Cattermoli, had obtained some success with her poems. Capt. Mancini obtained proof of her intimacy with one of his friends, M. Benati de Baylon, a young man of good family. A hostile meeting with pistols was the consequence, and the latter was shot in the breast, and died in a few days after at the age of twenty-nine. As to the wife, the husband merely sent her to her family. Subsequently, at the funeral of the deceased, the attendance was remarked of a woman, dressed in black, and appearing greatly moved. After the grave had been closed she proceeded to a stone cross, before which she knelt, and, drawing from her pocket a bottle of sulphuric acid, swallowed its contents at a draught, and fell inanimate. It was the guilty woman's *femme de chambre*, whose disclosures had led to the young man's death. Her remorse led her to attempt suicide, and her recovery is despaired of."

RETURNING REPUBLICANS.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel* of Friday says: "Ex-Gov. Lewis is one of the delegates chosen to represent Columbia County in the Republican State Convention. Two years ago the Governor was understood to be somewhat disaffected toward the Republican Party, and it cannot be doubted that he represents a large following in abandoning the delusion that there is any other party that has either the power or the disposition to work out the ends of free government."

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK—SERMON OF PRESIDENT STEARNS—GROUNDS UPON WHICH RELIGION RESTS—REMARKS TO THE GRDUATING CLASS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

AMHERST, Mass., Sunday, July 4, 1875.

The exercises of Commencement Week in Amherst College were begun Sunday, July 4, with President Stearns' Baccalaureate address. The services were at 10:30 o'clock in the morning, and were followed in the evening by the address before the Society of Inquiry. The other exercises of the week are to be as follows: Monday, orations for the Hyde prize, given by Henry D. Hyde, of Boston, $100 to that member of the Senior Class who may produce the best oration, regard being had as to excellence both in composition and delivery, at 3 o'clock P. M. The speakers are as follows: William B. Ely, Newton, Mass.; George F. Forbes, Cromwell, Conn.; Thomas Reeves, Springfield, Long Island; William B. Sawyer, Easthampton, Mass.; Frank C. Scoville, Wellsville, N. Y., and Arthur F. Skeele, East Bloomfield, N. Y. In the evening is the Kellogg prize declamation by members of the Freshman and Sophomore Classes at 8 o'clock P. M. The speakers are as follows: From the Sophomore Class—Frederick Gilbert, Utica, N. Y.; Lucien T. Blake, Taunton, Mass.; Henry D. Maxon, De Ruyter, N. Y.; John E. S. Salter, Burlington, Iowa; Erastus G. Smith, South Hadley, Mass. From the Freshman Class—Horace H. Buck, Hartford, Conn.; Augustine A. Buxton, Worcester, Mass.; Edward Hitchcock, Jr., Amherst, Mass.; Nathaniel H. Merriam, Lexington, Mass.; and George H. Williams, Utica, N. Y. Tuesday is occupied by the Senior Class Day exercises at 2 o'clock P. M.; Orator, George F. Forbes, Cromwell, Conn.; Poet, Frank H. Palmer, Boston, Mass.; Grove Orator, Edward S. Todd, Closter, N. J.; Prophet, Frank A. Hosmer, North Woburn, Mass.; Odist, Thomas Reeves, Springfield, Long Island; the Ivy Orator and Poet have resigned their places, and the custom of planting this vine will probably not be performed this year, if ever renewed; Toastmaster, Daniel Kent, Leicester, Mass.; Marshal, George F. Mears, Essex, Mass. In the evening is the Senior Class Day Concert by the Mendelssohn Quartet and Temple Quartet Clubs, at College Hall, to begin at 8 o'clock in the evening. Wednesday, physical exercises in the Barrett Gymnasium by the Junior Class, at 8:30 A. M.; meeting of the Alumni at 9:30 A. M.; address before the Social Union, by Hon. Charles Francis Adams, at 3 o'clock P. M.; and the social gathering of the Alumni and friends of the college, in Walker Hall, in the evening. Thursday is Commencement Day; the exercises will be held in College Hall, and the speakers are as follows: Francis E. Adams, Oneida Castle, N. Y.; George B. Adams, Medway, Mass.; Charles Arnd, Bath, N. Y.; Frank T. Babcock, Attleboro', Mass.; Charles A. Buffum, Salem, Mass.; Levi H. Elwell, Northampton, Mass., English Oration; William B. Ely, Newton, Mass., Valedictory Addresses: George F. Forbes, Cromwell, Conn., Salutatory; Moses Gay, Stoughton, Mass.; David W. Goodale, Brookfield, Mass.; Alfred D. F. Hamlin, Constantinople, Turkey, French Oration, and Horace C. Strong, of Palmer, Mass. Mr. E. W. Bond, of Springfield, has offered a prize of $100 to be given to that member of the Senior Class who, receiving an appointment from the Faculty, produces the best oration at this time, regard being had both for excellence in declamation and composition.

The text of the Baccalaureate sermon was: "Nevertheless, the foundation of God standeth sure, having this seal, the Lord knoweth them that are His. And, let every one that nameth the name of Christ depart from iniquity."—Second Timothy, ii., 19. The preacher then went on to say that there is a great mistake made by many, especially by educated young men, as to the character and results of recent discussions upon the religion of Christ. Hundreds, and really thousands, who are graduating this year, even think, I suppose, that the hosts of unbelief have made formidable advances against the final capturing of the citadel of our faith. They do not distinguish. They have no means of distinguishing between the taking or imaginary taking of unimportant outworks and the great fortress which protects the cross. It is almost annoying to behold the trepidation on the one hand and the exultations on the other, when nothing which is essential has either been destroyed or imperiled. Men cry fire, and from the smoke and sparks the rolling of engines and the shouts of boys, you expect a mighty conflagration, when we behold only stacks of stubble are consuming, while the great temple of truth remains intact. If I might be able to impress this one truth upon the Class of '75, though no other student or person in the house should be benefited, namely, that the religion of Christ, whatever might be said of other adventitious accretions or perversions, in distinction from all other religions has impenetrable solidity from its face, I should feel that I had not lived in vain another year. Such, indeed, is fact. Our religion rests on rock harder than granite, and more durable than the heavens, eternal as the eternity of God; for it rests on our moral nature, on historic fact, and personal experience. There can be no foundation stronger than these. The world is full of illustrations of its reality and of its power. What is this moral nature in man? It is his reason, his nobility, his great self, the source of all his self-respect, of all the power and exaltation or misery of which he is capable. It is that part of him, too, in which the spirit of God has lighted up the candles of spiritual life, and made him susceptible of regenerating influences. For a time obscured, and in some men seemingly destroyed, this nature always exists, and will in the end, if not now, stand out in awful grandeur to bless or punish.

It was maintained that the Christian religion is, and other religions are not, founded on this nature. Other religions recognize it, but they are founded mainly on superstitions. The Bible, on the contrary, is founded on it. It begins with it—man created in the image of his Maker, Hebrewism, the ten commandments, Christianity, the teachings of Christ. In the New Testament, and all throughout the Bible, this higher nature of man is the underlying groundwork, and the world is constrained more and more to acknowledge that Christ is the great ethical teacher of the race. Christianity is founded also on historical fact. The truth may be expressed in the words of St. Paul, "This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners." Assuming to be the son of God, with all the high prerogatives of sonship, and never falling below in deed or action the grandeur of his assumption, Christ Jesus came into the world. No man can dispute that. He came to save—to save sinners. No man can dispute that. To save sinners was the one object of his mission—to bring them back to their moral nature which they had broken from, and to the God of that nature whom they had revolted from. In returning he needs help; he needs a Saviour. Hence Christ came to be his Saviour. This is historic fact, and no one would ever think of denying it were it not for the depravity of the human heart and the rebellion of the intellect. This last is grounded on the supposition of invariable law and evolution; but admitting both for argument's sake, the conclusion is illogical and unscientific. All nature's processes are intelligent processes. Evolving, if that is the course of the material universe, is the working out of an idea from the first being of the great firedrop, which we call earth, through all earth's course until now. Evolving is a progress upward according to a plan; it at length gave us humanity, and then those incomparable specimens of humanity of which the race is proud. A force which could evolve Shakespeares and Newtons and Washingtons might also evolve higher beings—it might evolve not only kings but a king of kings, a divine man who should embody in himself all the forces of nature, as ordinary men embody in themselves a portion of them. The question would be one of historic fact, and here the argument is perfect, for the historic fact is better authenticated than any other of equal antiquity; and if there are historic demonstrations that are incarnate, God has appeared in our world, evolved in the fullness of time from the ever-progressive working forces of nature born out of the bosom of the Great All, to have power over all. So long as Christ meets the wants of men, so long as His Gospel gives them new life and courage, so long as, in the words of the hymn, poor sinners say "It satisfies my longings," so long will the religion of Jesus declare against all reasonings to the contrary; that experiment has proved its truth. The preacher then said that there were many corollaries from these statements, the most important of which were, first, that the foundations of Christianity will stand whatever may become of institutions built upon them or of creeds which attempt to explain them; second, the foundations will stand notwithstanding the falseness and irregularity of its professors; third, the foundations will stand notwithstanding the attacks of modern unbelief.

Gentlemen, Seniors of Amherst College of the Class of '75, on this Sabbath which commemorates the resurrection of our Lord from the dead, and the introduction of his religion upon the earth, on this 4th day of July, which signalizes the birthday of America as a Christian nation, the advanced civilization in which as Christian freemen we glory, with this simple gospel I come to you as you rise up before me in the strength and beauty of opening manhood, educated with the training of a four years' course. I look upon you with tenderness and hope. I have thought more with reference to your life-work than is ever customary with me of a graduating class. I have prepared this discourse expressly on your account, thought out after sickness, with many impressions gathered from the border land which I have approached, and with the shores of the eternal sea still resounding in my ears. I am longing with the apostle, in this, my farewell preaching, "to impart to you some spiritual gift, to the end that ye may be established; that is, that I may be comforted, together with you, by the mutual faith of you and me." The noise of religious controversy is extended and loud; the sea and the waves roaring, thousands of young men have become confused and careless and have gone down into the depths, some giving loose to their passions, some saying the old bands are broken, let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die; some going on to the great unknown in the pride of respectability, with Atheism in their hearts, and some sad and despairing because the old lights of their better days have gone out. I would that you all might be better instructed, that you all might know that in the advances and repulses, the victories and defeats, the rush and clamor of this great conflict, nothing of valor has been or can be lost, that the foundations are sure and we can fight out all the rest at our leisure. I give you this demonstration of certainties, for I know that if you will receive and accept Christ as your Saviour the gift will be a thousand times more valuable to you than if I should cover you with diamonds and load you down with the wealth of worlds. Suffer then an earnest word—my last word to you. I beseech you heartily and openly to accept Christ if you have not done it already. You must conform to the laws of the universe, the laws of your own higher nature, or you cannot prosper. To do this you need the Saviour. He is the spiritual quickener, "the way, the truth, and the life." Whatever your profession or work, live nobly, and not selfishly; be a blessing to mankind. After this week we may never see you all together again. God grant that some of our preaching and teaching may abide with you. It makes me sad to say farewell, as it does you to say farewell to each other. But let us be manly and strong. The world is ripe for gathering in the grain—go toil with the reapers, and soon together we will shout the harvest home! On such occasions as this I almost wish myself a prophet, that I might lay my hands on every head and send you away with a blessing. But though powerless to help you without God, I will pray for you as for every graduating class, and now for every one of you in particular, and say in conclusion, God bless you. Amen.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON OF PRESIDENT CHADBOURNE—THE BROTHERHOOD OF THE RACE—THE POWER OF THE KINGDOM OF CHRIST.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Sunday, July 4, 1875.

The baccalaureate sermon was preached in the Congregational Church this afternoon by President Chadbourne. The subject of the discourse was "The Law of Service; the Great, Servants of the Humble." The text was:

> "But whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister; and whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant."—Matt. xx., 26-7.

The history of our globe is a record of strife and war. That conflict of ages among the elements, before the seas were formed or the foundations of the mountains laid, was but a symbol of that war of sentient beings that was to be ushered in by the introduction of life. From the day that conflict began till now the lower and weaker have yielded to the powerful, giving even life itself for their destructive instincts, lawful needs, or wanton sport. If we take our stand by the vast monuments of the buried dead, the deep strata that hold the annals of that long struggle of the races through the geologic ages, we find this law (almost without exception) graven upon those tablets of stone, written there like the law on the tablets of Sinai with the finger of God. * * * The history of the human race, in its social and political relations, has been but a repetition of the strife prevailing in the brute creation, a picture more appalling and terrific than could be presented of mere brute life—a picture of injustice, degrading oppression against the great mass of humanity for the selfish enjoyment and wicked exaltation of the few. * * * The spirit of oppression still reigns in every land, and the fact of oppression remains, in spite of all the advance of the knowledge and acknowledgment of equal rights. And why should there not be equal rights among men? We answer this question alone from the Bible. Man is the image of God; as children of God all are of equal rank, and, being children of the same family, the strong, the powerful, and the learned are to succor, protect, and exalt the weak, ignorant, and debased. If this truth of the equality and brotherhood of the race ever dawns upon man except from the light of the Bible, it comes to him, not through any teaching of the natural world, but through that insight which still remains with him as created in the image of his Father. We come, then, to a direct comparison of this world, and man as following its impulses and teachings, with the spirit and world revealed in the Bible, and that higher nature through which he accepts the Bible as a transforming power, (for man on the earth,) and in which alone he inherits immortality. The speaker continued the comparison of these two kingdoms, as displayed in the "law of service"—the natural completely reversed in the spiritual. In the natural world individuality is nothing, but in the spiritual the individual is to hold his own place forever. This exaltation of the individual is possible only through that immortality brought to light by the Bible. The promises of Christ to his disciples while on their journey to Jerusalem, and their immediate connection of these with nothing but temporal power, and the consequent dissatisfaction of some of the disciples at the eagerness of James and John for their new places, was instanced as an example of the grasping for place and power, even at the expense of others. The immediate explanation of these promises shows to us the nature and purpose of that everlasting kingdom which the God of heaven was to set up. The idea was refuted that these instructions of Christ are to be confined to the Church; they are to influence nations, communities, and individuals, first transforming the current of a single life, and then spreading to the others. This affecting of all society by these words of Christ is shown by declarations of rights and constitutions of governments. Then comes the greatest conflict of all—to save a people from abusing the blessings that come to them through the best forms of government. All true government tends to the adoption of this perfect constitution of Christ, as embodying the highest principles of liberty and equality; and it is to this adoption that these two principles hold the high place that they do in the councils of nations. Under the light of advancing Christian civilization the throne has become a mere symbol of authority, and may be filled by a weak and foolish monarch; the real power lies behind—is centred in the Ministry. The speaker cited our own Government as the most prominent example of the effect of this principle of Christ's, our doctrine being that every ruler is a servant. We open our public domains to every citizen; he has but to choose and it is his. There is no such thing as class in our land; from the same family sons go out to till the earth, expound the laws, control commerce, or rule the nation; but at the ballot-box all are equal. If we consider the social and political conditions of our country we see in all its great machinery the glories of the Christian religion. The duty of every good man, with the spirit of Christ in his heart, is to purify our Government of the one blot which still disfigures its fair appearance; not to carefully avoid "the dirty pool of politics," but rather to do his best to purify it.

The power of the kingdom of Christ was then considered, not only as shown in organizations but as it affects the human heart and social customs. Only when these principles appear as a spontaneous power do they show their real beauty and strength. The line of the discussion was then changed from the Christian forms of government to the Christian man: How is he to secure greatness in the kingdom of Christ? He must follow Christ in all his work and trouble. Then followed a consideration of the charm and power of that life as manifested in the works of the Redeemer. If we attain to true greatness we must give ourselves to His service in helping all, in fulfilling the "law of service." Some say the example of Christ is too high, the rewards of the invisible world too distant, to sway the life of eager men; but we are assured of all that is most to be desired. In proof of this we appeal to the world's history. The men whose names are graven on the hearts of man are those who have devoted themselves to the exaltation of humanity; these names grow bright while others fade away. On our college grounds stand two monuments to commemorate the names of those sons of our college who have made special efforts for the freedom and elevation of man. One bears the names of those who gave their lives for the Union of these States and the freedom of the slave. Their names will be handed down in our annals as martyrs to the cause of good government and human rights. We would not undervalue their work, for we love to gather around that monument and tell the story of the struggle in which they fell. But on the other monument are the names of those who were not summoned to the battle-field, but who in the quiet of this secluded valley, dedicated themselves not to their country alone, but to the salvation of the ignorant and degraded in heathen lands. In simple faith those men commenced to conquer the world, * * * and those names shall be known in every land. When centuries have passed, and the honored names of this institution shall be written together, no name will be written higher on the scroll than the names of those who followed their Divine Master in giving their lives for the world. Conquering the love of wealth and power they became ministers and servants in the kingdom of Christ. Marble monuments rise to their memory, every Christian language of the globe will rehearse their sacrifices and their triumphs, their names will be spoken in loving reverence by thousands redeemed through their efforts. Thus does the history of the world, thus the calm judgment of the race, emphasize those words of Christ to His disciples, as He proclaimed the law of service in His kingdom, and offered His own life as their models, "Whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister; and whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant; even as the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and give His life a ransom for many."

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

PRESIDENT CHAMBERLAIN'S SERMON—PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND THE LESSONS GROWING OUT OF IT.

The Baccalaureate at Bowdoin College was delivered by President Chamberlain yesterday afternoon in the Congregational Church, from the following text:

> "If therefore the light that is in thee be darkness, how great is that darkness."—Matthew vi., xxiii.

Good and evil are familiar things, yet they gain new force from this metaphor of light and darkness; the analogies are vivid and vital, and carry our thoughts to workings and results. Thus in the old mysteries these were symbols to denote the passage from ignorance to knowledge, from groping struggle to freedom and mastery. By these names, too, old nations of the Orient distinguished between themselves and others looked on as barbarians. The Persians, fire-worshipers so-called, yet worshiping not heat, but light, deemed themselves the blessed of heaven. They were Iran, kingdom of light and peace; while all around was Turan, darkness and unrest.

So God's truth is light, and Satan's error darkness. Wide enough apart they are, yet we could not discern between them had we not a spiritual sense corresponding to what the eye is in dealing with the physical world. Without this, indeed, there might as well for us be no light at all. Something more is meant by the expression in the text than the action of a single faculty, as conscience or moral judgment. This is, doubtless, included in the meaning; but it seems to reach beyond and involve everything within which shows us truth and guides and quickens us toward it; not merely moral discernment, but intellect, imagination, aspiration, impulse toward the ideal good—all in the mind, which being reflection of God, sees and knows and craves its own. We could enforce a truth from the narrower sense. But we should miss something. We should come short of the sweep and strength of the lesson. The power of Christ's figures of speech was not in points of nicety. His analogies were broad and striking, such as seize upon the common mind. They will not bear to be pushed out in metaphysical refinements, nor reduced to scientific analysis. They are vague and grand, but they make their point, and they do it by impression and not by exactitude.

1. First, then, this light within is a great light. It is a revealer of the soul's own truth and of God's. It is also a guide. It shows us truth in relation to conduct. Moreover, it is an authoritative guide—that is, a law. Surely this inward light is a great light, and we may bless God for it, whose indeed it is—seal and sceptre and crown.

2. But all this, blessed as it is, may be changed to darkness. And it is a great darkness. This, first, because it was a great light, as we have seen—it held a vital office. Second, this change is loss, deprivation. So we miss the prizes of life and greatly fail. Third, it is a great destruction. It is not simply death, but the power to kill. The kingdom of darkness is an active kingdom; to it is given to hurt and to destroy.

3. And we are responsible for the change. The light was in our keeping. It must needs be so if we are free—persons and not things. God made nothing for evil, but all for good. The tree will has wrought the wrong.

The main doctrine of this discourse is personal responsibility. There is, indeed, that in our nature which acts by necessary laws. But this is not to rule us, but to be ruled. The will wields the inexorable laws. Spirit is above matter, above nature. We are responsible for our faculties, first, of the body, that is, for health; second, of the mind, that is, for sanity. The body is not evil, but made for noble ministries; each should be subordinate to the higher, and all conspire to the highest. This is health, and to a great degree under control. So we encourage manly exercise. The laws recognized in training for the mastery in athletic contests are the true principle of temperance. So of the mind. We are to keep ourselves sound and sane. Third, we are responsible for our affections. We are apt to say love must go its own way; and countless treacheries and wrongs come from this. The Bible makes love the subject of command. We are to love God, who is all-worthy, and our neighbor, who is less so. This does not mean the desire of personal association, but the good will. Love is commanded as by a law, and law is addressed to will. Hence, we are bound to love the lovable and hate the hateful. We do not always do this; we let emotion govern our choice when we should do the reverse. A sound heart is as important as a sound mind. We are responsible for our aims and character. We are responsible also for our beliefs. This will be disputed. Men think that honesty is all that is needed, and that belief is controlled by evidence. This is an error. We are oftener governed by feeling than judgment, and are not honest in accounting to ourselves for our beliefs. Responsibility for belief lies not in our power to manipulate the evidence, but in honest predisposition, candor, and teachableness. Are we not right to follow conscience, such as it is? Not unless we have done our best with it. Conscience has even braced men in wrong. Nor can a bright name glorify an evil end. It is Lucifer, son of the morning, who leads the dark host. So, then, conscience is under our charge, and for its use we are subject to law and held responsible by penalties.

The lessons are that we should heed our light, and not suffer it to be obscured or perverted by carelessness or outrage. This, by cherishing the love of truth, keeping ourselves sensitive to the presence of evidence, by working free from bias—not that we are to treat all claimants on equal grounds. There is a presumption in favor of the old and tried, the near and dear. We must begin with trusts based on the best we have.

We should be careful in uttering as in receiving truth. Otherwise we break down the fine spiritual sense. Our sins of this kind are many. We see it in society, in business, in politics, and the press. The press is the great teacher of the age, and should be scrupulous, if severe—a source of truth and light to the people. Our treatment of our light will determine destiny. The eternal sentence is anticipated even here. So is it true that "he that believeth not is condemned already." That this light within is Divine we see because Christ appealed to it for the recognition of His doctrine and authority. By the law of that same light is tested our acceptance of Christ. Even His merit cannot avail for us unless we are true to our light.

PRANKS OF A MINNESOTA TORNADO.

The Minneapolis *Tribune* relates some of the pranks cut up by a recent tornado near Mendota, Minn. We are told, among other things, that a pine stick two inches square was driven into an elm tree with such force that it was fairly bedded in the living wood. A woman, Mrs. Patrick Tully, was carried a distance of five rods, clear across one ravine and deposited in another. The lady is still suffering severely from the injuries—having been badly cut and bruised. A farmer named Edward Pareau, living two miles south of Mendota, owned a little flock of fifteen sheep when the storm struck his place, and of this number eleven were missing. Subsequently, eight of them were found in the tree-tops, fully one mile from his house. Two of them were found pinned together by a board that had been driven through the bodies of the poor animals and then into the ground—a fact which will be considered as suggestive of a new mode for "stringging" mutton. The fencing on Mr. Pareau's farm was blown from the ground—posts and all. Mr. George Gage, living six miles south-west of Mendota, had ten acres of heavy oak timber on his place, and they were swept clean by the wind, as if an army of choppers had passed through the tract on a tour of malicious destruction. Some large trees, roots and all, were carried a distance of one and a half miles. John Berke, a farmer living four miles from Mendota, had his house lifted bodily from its foundations and torn to pieces while whirling in the air and crashing against other debris of the storm.

A SWORD TO BE RESTORED.

An ex-Confederate officer has written a letter to R. B. Hoover, of Marietta, Ohio, Secretary of the Soldiers' Reunion, in which he says:

"I, as Major in command of a Texas regiment of infantry, on the 3d day of October, 1864, at a place called Tilton Station, Ga., captured from a gallant Union officer there (whose rank and name is not remembered) a splendid infantry sword. He informed me he was attached to the sword, told me its cost, &c., but I was the first in the block-house, or fort, so he gave it up to me, and after asking me my rank, took off his sword-belt and, presented it to me. I have the sword and belt, and am desirous that the gallant officer who surrendered it to me should receive it back untarnished. The gentleman will remember, several days after the surrender, of his selling me his overcoat, as he was going South and I was going North. He declared he would not take 'all the Confederate money in the South' for his overcoat, and so I scraped around and got his price in greenbacks. This officer was either from your State or Missouri, I forget which. If you can in any way ascertain who he is, or who are his representatives, (without using my name at present,) I will, on the occasion of the reunion, present, through the hands of Gen. F. M. Cockrell, (who was witness to what I have related,) to him, or them, the sword, with as well-written a tribute to the officer's worth and gallantry as I can write."

A KENTUCKY BIRD STORY.

The Paris *True Kentuckian* says: "In the suburbs of Paris, last Sunday, while a young lady was sitting near the window, a blackbird came and lighted upon the veranda. Noticing it was in no hurry to leave, she commenced talking to it, and being rather of a poetic turn of mind, recited Poe's 'Raven,' when it flew into the window and lighted on her foot. It sat there awhile, then hopped into her lap, and appeared very gentle, commenced picking at her fingers and catching flies. Perched upon her arm she brought it down stairs. It showed no signs of fear, but would eat out of her hand, or, sitting in the window, catch flies as they came around. After amusing the children awhile, and seemingly being amused by them, it hopped in the window, looked around a few minutes, then flew away, and has not been seen since."

THE CITY MILITIA.

WHY THE PARADE GROUND PROJECT SHOULD BE ABANDONED.

REPORT OF THE POLITICAL REFORM COMMITTEE—TOO EXPENSIVE A LUXURY FOR THE CITY—THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE MILITIA DO NOT DEMAND IT—A DEVICE TO AID PRIVATE SPECULATION—IMPROVED ARMORIES NEEDED—EXPENSES OF A PROPERLY ORGANIZED FORCE.

The following report of the Executive Committee of the Council of Political Reform was made at the stated meeting, July 2, and relates to the proposed military park on the Harlem River for a parade ground, showing why the project should be abandoned. It also urges the erection of new armories at strategic points throughout the City:

The Executive Committee beg leave to present to the Council the following report of its investigations into the condition and requirements of the Militia of this City, in fulfillment of the duty assigned to it by the Council, to ascertain in what respect and to what extent the expenses of the several departments of the City Government can be reduced without detriment to the public interests.

A report was recently made to the Council having the same objects in view, by a special committee, appointed to inquire into the proposed opening of King's Bridge Road and other up-town improvements. This report showed that $30,000,000 has been added to the debt of the City within the last four years, for public works in the rural sections of the City, in addition to the Central Park, which were a quarter of a century at least in advance of the public demand. And also that an increase of more than $2,500,000 had been made to the yearly tax levy, for the maintenance of these public works, beyond the increase of the taxable resources of the City from these improvements. This suggests a line of retrenchments in the public expenses, which, from present indications, will prevent greater wastes of public money than from any other quarter.

Your committee has been induced to take up next in this series of investigations, the military department, principally because of an effort recently revived to acquire an extensive property on the Harlem River, in the extreme northern point of the Island for a parade ground; the plan being to lay out an elaborate military park. Your committee has made a careful examination of the whole matter of this parade ground, assisted by the best engineers that could be found in the City, with its bearing as well on the military system as on the public interests of the City, and do not hesitate to most earnestly recommend that this project be wholly abandoned, or at least postponed, until the City can better afford so expensive a luxury, for the following reasons:

THE FINANCES OF THE CITY INADEQUATE TO THE OUTLAY.

First—The financial condition of the City does not warrant so large an outlay. The proposed ground, with its surrounding avenues, covers more than ninety acres. The cost of this property on the estimate of the best real estate judges, would be at least $2,000,000, and might be much more, if those having charge of the business were as much disposed to defraud the City as such Commissioners often are. Three-fourths of this site is either overflowed by the tide or is a marsh, with a deep mud bottom, all of which will require an average filling of more than ten feet. Of the one-quarter of upland, but little more than an acre is above the grade, and can supply no more filling than is required to bring this quarter up to the established level. The immense amount of filling for the remaining three-quarters, must be brought from a distance at large expense both for the cost and the transportation. Two thousand feet of the eastern side fronts on the water, and will require a substantial bulkhead, which will be expensive on account of the deep mud bottom. As the grounds are nearly a mile distant from any railroad depot, and as the Harlem River at this point is not of sufficient depth to accommodate boats of a size suitable for the transportation of large bodies of troops, the only practicable access to them would be by a bridge connecting the ground with the Hudson River Road on the opposite side of the river. Such a bridge, it is understood, is involved in the completed plan of this parade-ground by those who are speculatively interested in this measure. The cost of constructing the proposed site, according to a detailed estimate of the most competent engineers, would not be less than $2,000,000, exclusive of the bridge, even supposing the work to be honestly and economically done, which is hardly supposable in the present condition and outlook of public affairs. It could be made a very much larger sum without any literal violation of law. It is safe therefore to estimate the cost to this City of this parade ground at $4,000,000, with an addition to the taxes of nearly a half a million a year for maintenance. A clear case of real necessity should be made out before such a sum should be added to the already paralyzing burdens of the permanent debt and current taxation of this City; especially when it is considered that this debt of $130,718,306 has increased the present year at the rate of $2,373,056 a month, and the tax, amounting for the present year to $43,000,000, is growing at the same fearful ratio; and this, in spite of all the efforts made by some of the departments of the City Government for retrenchment and economy.

Second—But neither the necessities or usefulness of the Militia require so extensive a ground for parade as the one proposed. For all the purposes to which the military can be put in this City, a regimental or even a company drill is all that is required. For such purposes the proposed ground is unnecessarily large and too inaccessible. Tompkins square provides for all such necessities, and would be used for such drills even though the larger grounds were provided. The military code requires the parade and inspection of no larger a body than regiments; and this is required but once in a year. It is to be presumed that the military authorities had due regard to the efficiency of the service as well as to the public interests in making these regulations. Brigade and division parades are services that are volunteered by the military, not required by the State, and have usually been made in the streets. The streets would seem to have some special fitness for such military reviews, over ever so ample a field in the suburbs, such as their greater convenience to the residence and business of the men—avoiding the expense of moving large bodies to any considerable distance in the time required—in the popular entertainment such military displays affords—the emulation inspired in regiments by exhibiting the relative perfection of their discipline in the most public manner—by thus displaying before the lawless population of the City the military provisions for enforcing public order, and in practicing this soldiery in the particular circumstances and localities in which they must act if any unfortunate necessity should require their services.

Third—Though there may be advantages to the military in brigade and division parades in circumstances where the whole of the field evolutions could be practiced, it does not follow that so extensive a ground should be provided and maintained within the costly limits of the City, to be used but once, or at most, twice in a year. Several other suitable localities could be named within easier and cheaper access to the City, which could be had for such purposes as often as they were required, at little or no expense to the City. Your committee has not been able to get any good reason assigned, nor can it imagine any, why so inaccessible a site should have been selected for this parade ground; if any one were needed, and one requiring such expensive improvements to fit it for use, when there were several others that could be had at less cost, easier of access, and requiring little or no preparation.

These improvements, it is easy to see, are of great advantage to the surrounding property, will add to its present speculative value, and at some distant day, when public demand has reached to such a distance, will undoubtedly give to it a real value. If this is the reason for the selection of this site, and that these improvements are so earnestly pressed by the surrounding property-holders, this City can surely be excused, in the present embarrassed state of its finances, from borrowing $4,000,000 more money to fill in and ornament sunken lands for the benefit of private speculations, after spending $30,000,000 within the last four years on similar improvements, for similar purposes, in the same quarter of the City. Four millions of permanent debt, then, and a half million of yearly expense, can be saved to the City by abandoning this military park project, without harm to either the military or the public interests.

Your committee feel that the public attention cannot be too frequently or earnestly directed to the device of aiding private speculation in up-town property by costly and uncalled-for boulevards and parks, chiefly at public expense, as one of the principal items of the present debt and tax levy of the City. This is becoming a fixed policy of the departments of the City Government that have control of the public works. A great number of the largest capitalists and trust institutions of the City are involved in these up-town property operations, and are under the most insidious and powerful inducements to encourage the schemes of more jobbers in their depredations on the City Treasury, who, otherwise, would be powerless. Of the 26,000 acres comprising the area of the City, 16,000 are still in their rural condition. The most extravagant schemes of premature public improvements are projected for bringing at once into market this immense rural property, which, if they are not resolutely opposed, will utterly break down the credit of the City.

REGIMENTAL DRILL-ROOMS NEEDED.

But while your committee opposes the purchase and fitting up of so extensive a parade ground as the one proposed, as an unwarranted public expense, and as uncalled for by any military necessity, it has been strongly impressed in its inquiry into this subject, that an efficient military force is an imperative necessity in the governmental structure of this City, and that ample and well-appointed armories and drill-rooms are essential to the efficiency of such a force. It has found that it is the squad, company, battalion, and regimental drills that make the soldier. Suitable provisions must be made for these drills or the whole end of the Militia system of this City is defeated. It is on these armories and drill-rooms that public liberality and vigilance are to be exercised, in this military Police is made what the necessities of the City require, and the largest wastes of the public money in this department is prevented. It is clear that a reorganization of the military system of this City, and more suitable provisions for their quarters and drill are demanded, for the sake of public economy and security, for the following reasons:

First—A well-drilled and well-in-hand, though not a large military force is indispensable to the good order and security of person and property in this City. This is the reserve power behind the City Police that gives to the Police its moral effect, and the Police is the real government of the City. This City is fast filling up with a vagrant and vicious population, who live by their wickedness and wits. A large and leading element of this population are criminal refugees and trained desperadoes from the European cities, who have been accustomed to deal with an armed Police and standing armies. Our political system gives these classes facilities for organization and immunity in the perpetration of their crimes, under the pretense of politics, that are unknown to monarchical States. It is these political opportunities that are making this City a refuge of demagogue desperadoes from the four quarters of the globe. Nothing but the menace of an ever-ready and well-disciplined military force will enable the small and unarmed Police of the City to keep in any safe subjection these turbulent masses.

The riots of 1863 illustrate conclusively the restraining influence of the military on the lawless masses of the City. The draft, it is well understood by those best acquainted with the case, had little to do with the riot more than to furnish the pretext. The military pressure was simply taken off, which set free the pillaging and murderous spirit that is kept pent up in the idle and vicious masses of this and the surrounding cities, abiding their opportunity. The Police did their whole duty, but produced little effect. It was the return of the Militia alone and the application of their severest methods of coercion that finally put down this fiendish uprising. This is not a question of the perfection of our metropolitan system, but of its existence. There are other considerations of great weight, calling for such military preparations, such as the national defense, the patriotic inspiration, and the social and physical development, that military discipline and associations beget in the young men of the City, but the matter of self-protection is the paramount consideration for such a city as this, and must shape and settle every question unsolved.

Second—This necessity makes it both just and requisite that this military force should be suitably maintained at public expense. The nature of the service required demands that this force be formed and recruited by volunteers. Mercenaries would be unreliable. Conscription would be odious, and therefore ineffectual to obtain the proper material for this military Police. Its whole utility and reliance, in the emergencies that such military preparations imply, are the patriotic sentiments and military spirit of its members, and the sympathies that are reciprocated by the soldiery and the citizens. This military is liable to be called upon in circumstances of sudden and extreme danger, when they are not allowed to consult their own convenience or judgment, to stand between this large accumulation of property and population, and the hoards of its own ignorant and vicious elements, maddened into desperation. This service demands a state of constant readiness, and a firmness and discretion above the average order of character. Such an order of character must be attracted to this service, and retained in it, by the public treatment it shall receive. Besides, such responsibilities and risks put an undue proportion of the burden of preserving public order and protecting public property on this volunteer Militia, especially considering the time, money, and labor to which their military training subjects them, and the few immunities they receive from the common duties of citizens. It is due, therefore, to these military protectors and the public interests, that the necessary provisions for their military education should be arranged on no niggardly or unappreciative policy.

A VOLUNTEER FORCE OF 10,000 MEN NECESSARY.

Third—It appears in examining the military records of the City, that suitable material for a volunteer Militia for the present population, will not exceed 10,000 men of all arms. On a peace footing it has always been considerably below this number. A sufficient military spirit does not seem to be spontaneous in a larger proportion of young men qualified for these duties; and it is imperative that such a military impulse should be held to be the highest and indispensable qualification for this municipal Militia. Such a force is sufficient for any imaginable contingency. Less than this, if well organized and commanded, might answer. Ten thousand men, therefore, may be considered the maximum number for which the public is responsible, if it should become necessary to fix a limitation.

Fourth—The highest style of military discipline and efficiency, and the truest economy, demand that this military force should be organized into no greater number of regiments than can be maintained at a complement of 1,000 men.

The last enrollment of the First Division of the National Guards, which embraces all the military organizations of the City, was 532 commissioned officers, 1,708 non-commissioned officers, 771 musicians, 5,726 privates; total, 9,307. There has been no essential variation from this number since the disbanding of the Militia at the close of the war of the rebellion. This, therefore, may be considered to be the military census of the City. It is the judgment of the best military authorities of the City and State, that for every reason of discipline, military spirit, economy and effectiveness, this force could be better organized into nine regiments than any other number. No good reason can be assigned or imagined, why a larger aggregate force or more numerous divisions should be supported. As the question of economy to the City is the main question which your committee is instructed to inquire into, the advantages of such a reorganization or consolidation of the present regiments will be considered in that view.

There are at present twenty-two regiments and parts of regiments, each having its own armory and drill-room, with all the other fixed and incidental expenses of separate organizations. These regiments range in size from 341 to 888, officers and privates. The average is not more than 500. As the uses of these drill-rooms require large space, rent is the largest legitimate item of expense; this is necessarily equal, or should be nearly so, to each regiment, whether it is full or reduced to its lowest legal complement. Thus, the Eighth Regiment numbers but 289 privates—who alone furnish the necessity for any considerable space for drill—yet, the rent of its drill-room is $36,000 a year with all the other incidental expenses proportioned. The total rentals of the drill-rooms of the First Division is $274,000, besides the use of three drill-rooms owned by the City, which must involve a yearly expense to the City of at least $26,000, making a total of yearly rentals of armories and drill-rooms of $300,000. The average yearly cost to the City of the several armories and drill-rooms for the last three years has been $657,422.

Besides this rent each drill-room, whatever the size of the regiment, has certain fixed and equal expenses, such as an armorer, light, fuel, &c. Each regiment also, whether at its maximum or minimum standard, receives an equal sum from the State out of the "uniform and regimental fund." The amount paid by the State to the regiments of the First Division for the year 1874 was $60,845. Of this sum, the Eighty-fourth Regiment, for example, received the same amount as the Seventh Regiment, although the latter is more than double the size of the former.

In addition to these fixed expenses, there are other incidental but inevitable expenses belonging to each regiment, such as furniture, repairs, &c., which vary in amounts according to the views and enterprise of the regiments, and the pliability and honesty of the appropriating and disbursing departments of the government. It is in these items that some of the great frauds have been practiced on the City within the last few years, that have made this military department and the City government infamous. An idea can be formed of the character and magnitude of the operations that are possible under the present system of management in this class of expenditures, from a resolution of the Board of Supervisors, passed Feb. 16, 1874, viz:

"The Board of Supervisors are disposed to carry out the requirements of the law, to provide all the regiments in the county with quarters, and furnish them in an economical manner, but are not disposed to and believe it to be an unwise policy to adorn them at the expense of the county, with costly velvet carpets, elegant and expensive lounges and easy chairs, black walnut cases and writing desks for furniture, rich lambrequins, lace curtains for the windows, heavily-bronzed chandeliers, Roman brackets, cut-glass globes with monograms and ornaments for lights, walls and ceilings painted elaborately in fresco, and armory floors laid with rare and fancy wood oiled and waxed for promenading and dancing."

This extravagance in ornamenting and furnishing these drill-rooms at public expense, your committee consider a gross breach of the trust, assumed by the officers having charge of this business, to honestly appropriate the public money. Simple and substantial furniture and fittings are most in keeping with the rough business of the soldier, and is all that the City should be called upon to provide. If any useful purpose is answered by more elegant furnishings, it should be left to the regiments to do. An estimate of the yearly expenses of a suitable drill-room for each regiment, by the best-informed military men of the City, is—

For rent	$10,000
Armorer	1,000
Repairs and supplies	2,000
Total	$13,000

These are all the items that the City has hitherto been expected to provide for. There are other considerable expenses, such as light, fuel, &c., which are now borne by the regiments, but which your committee regard as both an unjust tax on the military and impolitic arrangement for the State. If this citizen soldiery volunteer to provide for so dire a public necessity, as to protect the City against the great army of its own lawless population, and give the necessary time and labor in qualifying themselves for this service, the public should at the least bear all the proper expenses. Allowing $2,000 a year to each regiment for these additional items, which are believed to be sufficient, the total expense, then, of maintaining a full regiment should not exceed $15,000. Such a consolidation, therefore, of the present military force as is proposed to nine regiments would be a yearly saving to the City of $522,422, and to the State $36,000, and at the same time add materially to the efficiency of the force.

WHY THE MILITIA IS ABANDONED BY THE CITY.

This fraud and extravagance in connection with these armories have worked their natural results on the public mind. They have changed it from sympathy with the military to excessive indifference. This reaction is putting in peril the very existence of the military department, if not the security of the City. The Militia is now utterly abandoned by the City. All appropriations, of any nature, have been withdrawn, and the military are at their own charges. The Board of Apportionment has excluded the items of military expenses from the estimate of the present year, and the Legislature has not supplied the omission. Not only can no public money be spent on the Militia, no legitimate obligation involving expense can be incurred. In the meantime many of these armories are becoming dilapidated, some of them untenantable, and the City is contracting a considerable liability for the waste of this property in the violation of alleged contracts. Besides this utter suspension of appropriations for current military purposes, there are $764,600 of unadjusted military claims unprovided for, which are constantly accumulating expenses. Some of these claims are undoubtedly fraudulent, more are technically irregular and uncollectable, but many of them there is little doubt that the City will be compelled to pay, with costs. The consequences of this state of things cannot be considered without apprehension, in view of events that are at least supposable. What relief for this calamitous military situation is possible for the present year it is not easy to see, but one thing is plain, the present military crisis must be improved to prepare the public mind by the time of the meeting of the next Legislature, for the legalizing of such measures as shall fix on some proper basis the relations and obligations of the military and the City Government.

In this view your committee would venture to suggest a few hints on the single matter of armories and drill-rooms:

First—That plain and substantial buildings be put up by the City, of suitable size to accommodate at least two, perhaps three regiments, and allow a common floor for battalion drills and some regimental evolutions. The primary exercises of squads for the military recruits, and the advanced drills of the larger divisions up to and, including companies, could be conducted in their own regimental quarters, leaving the use of the larger common drill-room to be accommodated to the convenience of the several regiments. Four such armories would accommodate all the military force that this City requires, and could be built so as to save to the City two-thirds of the present rentals for armories. The lower floors of these buildings could be let for business purposes, or to some of the other City departments, and still further materially diminish these expenses.

Second—That for military reasons, these armories be located at strategic points through the City. The advantages of such a location are obvious on a little reflection.

Third—That these armories be built with a view to the sure and easy protection of the State arms from any riotous attack. The present depositories of the public arms simply invite and facilitate successful mob uprisings. At the riots in 1863, two hundred well organized and well handled men could have seized every gun in every regimental armory in this City. The veteran rioters of Europe never let such opportunities slip. Their first instinct and move is to take possession of the gun-shops and armories. These skilled ruffians from abroad are becoming the leaders of the ignorant and vicious masses of this City—the constant menace of the public order—and are teaching them the science of successful insurrection. There is not a more obvious military precaution or public necessity than suitable provisions for the security of the public arms in this City. The necessity that calls for any military defense whatever, demands that unquestionable provisions be made for the safe keeping of the arms and ammunition. This necessity alone justifies and demands the expenses of such armories as have been suggested.

Fourth—That some branch of the military division be charged with the duty of making the legal requisitions on the City for its supplies, on a system fitted to the peculiarities of the circumstances, and providing against the present abuses. These requisitions are now made under the general code regulations of the State, that provides for no larger body than a company, and public expense proportioned. These are entirely unsuited to the services and circumstances of such a metropolitan militia system as the First Division of the National Guard. The laxness in the administration of the City Government aggravates these defects. As an illustration of the evils of the present system and practice, your committee would refer to a report of Supervisor Ottendorfer, made to the Board of Supervisors, March 16, 1874, to which Supervisor had been referred, as a special committee, several bills for military supplies. This report opposes the auditing and payment of the whole of these bills on account of the omission of the requisite legal requisition and proper order for them, without considering at all their correctness. For example, a portion of these bills, amounting to $12,346, were contracted on a form of requisition by a regiment for repairing damages by a fire which occurred to the armory of another regiment. The only certificate of the correctness of these bills was by an architect, who had no authority to act in such a capacity, and whose certificate was worthless. More than $10,000 of these claims was for furnishing and decorating rooms for a battalion of cavalry, which was at that time in such a demoralized condition that it had to be disbanded a few weeks afterward. Not only was there no legal requisition made for these expenses, there was besides no legal order for them. These expenses were incurred on the authority of a single member of the committee, on favorable report of which committee alone could any such liability be contracted. In no case was a formal vote taken on these orders in a regular meeting of the committee. It is under such a defective system, and such a loose method of procedure, that the millions of money have been taken out of the treasury of this City within the last few years for fraudulent and extravagant military claims.

Fifth—That it be the duty also of some branch of the military department to make and furnish to the City authorities a yearly inventory of the furniture and public property of every nature held in these armories. Four hundred and nineteen thousand dollars have been spent by this City for furniture for these armories for the last four years. There is at present no means of knowing where this property is and what is its condition. Several regiments have been disbanded; what has become of their effects it is impossible to ascertain. It is only on the basis of such an inventory that the order can be intelligently given by the City officers on requisitions made by the military authorities. This omission is not confined to the military department; there is the same neglect in every branch of the City Government. No account exists or has ever been taken of the proceeds of the millions that are spent every year by the City for movable property. A large amount of these expenditures might have been prevented if such an inventory had existed, and other large amounts of the fraudulent waste and appropriation of this property might have been stopped if there had been any such means of holding the City officials to a proper accountability for their trusts. There does not appear to be any good reason why the practice of the State and General Governments should not be followed by this City, of making every head of a department personally liable, with sureties for the safe keeping and proper use of public property belonging to their several departments, and requiring a yearly account of this property and its condition. Your committee believe that such an inventory bureau, under the proper regulations, and connected with the proper department, would effect an immediate and decided decrease in the expenses of the City Government.

A WEIRD STORY FROM ALBANY.

The Albany *Argus* tells this story: "One evening, a week or two since, a lady residing in one of the southern wards was returning to her home from a social gathering at a private house, near the hour of midnight. She was accompanied by a male relative who lived in the same house. As they were about to ascend the steps, both glanced upward toward the windows of the second story, and at one of them both saw with perfect distinctness a human face pressed against the pane. The features were not known to either but presuming it to be a friend of their neighbor (as there was more than one family in the house) nothing strange was thought of it at the time. Before retiring, but after both had bared their feet, the lady and her companion bethought themselves of some article to be procured from the lower part of the house, and, as its exact location was known, they descended without a light. On returning, just as the young gentleman placed his foot upon the landing at the head of the stairs, he felt beneath it a yielding substance, the shape of which was so clearly defined that he exclaimed: 'Why, aunty, I stepped on somebody's thumb!' At the same instant the lady, putting down her foot, responded: 'I have stepped on the hand.' No sound of retreating steps were heard, and such examination as the darkness permitted failed to discover any human being near them. On procuring a light, a moment later, both soon satisfied themselves that no creature of flesh and blood was in the immediate vicinity. Wondering and trembling at the contact with these mysteries the witnesses retired to their beds. In the morning a simple inquiry, which attracted no attention, elicited the fact that there had been no living person in the house the previous night other than the usual members of the family, and a critical comparison of the features of each one with the face she had seen, a sharp impression of which was fixed in her mind, convinced the lady that it was not that of any one of them. The most startling and mysterious of the phenomena remains to be told. As if to convince them that their imagination had not been worked upon by any means to create the impression we have detailed, there appeared upon the bottom of the gentleman's foot the next morning, plainly printed in a color quite like blood-red, the fac simile of the thumb he had felt beneath it, and upon the foot of the lady was as clearly discernable the likeness of the inside of a human hand. The parties are of an age and character to make their statements worthy of full credit, and the marks left upon their persons by the singular occurrence were seen by several witnesses."

THE JUNE RAINS IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Alta* of June 21 says: The rains of June have measured more than an inch in the middle of the State and have done much damage; but there is much difference of opinion as to its amount. A little grain has been spoiled in the sack, and a considerable quantity in the stack or pile, for most of it after cutting is not stacked, but merely thrown together to be thrashed before the beginning of the rainy season. The standing grain in some valleys has been beaten down, so that it will be more difficult to cut, and besides, the berries will be more likely to shell out and be lost. The damage to the hay is serious, and still more serious that to the natural pasture, which furnishes all the feed of the great majority of domestic cattle of the State. The grasses having dried up, except within a few miles of the ocean, lose their nutriment when soaked; and in those places where the dryness was complete, and the rain most abundant, the cattle which are not provided with any cultivated food will have a hard time of it. Not much increase is to be expected next Spring, and if the Winter should be dry, there must be a great mortality. Several times serious losses have occurred because the pastures were spoiled by October rains; but now, for the first time, they have been injured before that month, and four months before. The straw has been damaged somewhat, but it will be valuable before the end of the year. We have not yet any definite idea of the yield of the grain crop of California for 1875, but it will be below the average, in proportion to the area cultivated, which, however, is larger than ever before."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 3.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000	Un. Pac. 1st	103	400	Pacific Mail	39⅝
9,000	Un. Pac. S. F.	95¾	800	do	39¾
100	Erie Railway	15	800	do s3.	39¾
100	do b3.	15⅛	500	do	39⅞
500	do	15	200	do s3.	39⅞
300	do	14⅞	1300	do	40
100	do s3.	14¾	220	do b3.	40
600	do	14⅞	700	do	39¾
1300	Western Union	79¼	400	do	39⅝
200	do	79⅜	600	Lake Shore	58¼
300	do s3.	79¼	900	do	58⅛
1500	do	79¼	200	do c.	58⅛
2200	do	79⅛	300	do	58⅜
100	do c.	79⅛	900	do c.	58½
100	do s3.	79	500	do s3.	58½
200	do	79⅛	10	do	58⅝
200	do	79¼	400	do c.	58½
200	N. Y. C. & H.	102¾	1600	do	58½
800	North-western	38⅞	1600	do	58¾
100	St. Paul	33⅝	1400	do	58⅝
300	Union Pacific	74½	100	do c.	58¾
200	do s3.	74½	100	Toledo & Wab.	5½
100	Ohio & Miss.	22⅝	10	At. & Pac. Pref.	15⅜
100	do s3.	22¾			

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$11,000	U. Pac. 1st	103⅛	100	Erie Railway	14⅞
1,000	N. W. Cons	96	100	do b3.	14⅞
200	Mar. L. & M. Pf.,		100	do	14¾
	Ass'mt Paid	13	700	do	14⅞
100	At. & Pac. Tel.	22⅝	50	Mich. Central	68
500	Western Union	79½	200	Lake Shore	58⅝
800	do	79⅝	600	do	58¾
5000	do	79¾	1200	do	58⅞
1000	do b3.	79⅞	2200	do	59
500	do	79⅞	500	do b3.	59
200	do	79¾	600	do	58⅞
200	do	79⅝	700	do	58¾
1400	do	79½	300	do	58⅝
200	Pacific Mail	39¾	700	do	58½
500	do	39⅞	100	do	58⅜
500	do	40	1000	do	58¼
20	do	40⅜	100	Un. Pacific	74⅞
100	do s3.	40	100	do u. r. c.	74⅞
200	do	40⅛	100	do	75
100	do	39⅝	100	North-western	38½
200	do	39¾	100	do	38⅝
500	do	39⅝	200	do	38½
100	N. J. Central	110½	100	Toledo & Wab.	5⅜
100	Mil. & St. Paul	33⅞	100	Ohio & Miss.	22¾

MONDAY, July 5—A. M.

The week which ended on Saturday last was marked by a further improvement in financial circles, which received some stimulus from the inauguration of the July disbursements and the fact that there were no important defaults in interest among the corporations. The July disbursements at this point, it is safe to say, represent over $50,000,000, and, as there are no new securities making, investors must naturally seek the Stock Exchange for the permanent employment of their interest and dividend money, or, at least, that large portion of them who invest in stocks and bonds. There is, of course, likely to be discrimination in the purchase of securities, and both the present and prospective value of stocks and bonds will be taken into consideration by those reinvesting their money. The outside situation, which is steadily improving, must have considerable influence on the future course of values in Wall street. So far as legitimate trade is concerned, many merchants have this week struck their balance sheets for the half year, and have found that matters are better than they expected. In regard to the great producing interests of the country, there is much in the situation that calls for general congratulation. The farmers of the North-west are now rapidly marketing the surplus grain left over from last year, and this grain, after reaching the lake ports, is being rapidly transported to the East; in evidence of which we may mention the fact that on one day recently freight engagements were made in Chicago for 800,000 bushels of grain for the Atlantic cities. The crop accounts continue to be of the most cheering character. In the South a full crop of cotton, sugar, and rice will no doubt be raised, which will do much toward recuperating the Southern States, while at the West the wheat harvest promises to be the most abundant for many years, and other grains promise equally well. The grain crops of Hungary and Russia are likely to be below the average, and the recent floods in Hungary and France will further reduce the Continental harvests. This makes it pretty certain that the surplus wheat of America will all be wanted on the other side of the Atlantic, and every business man knows that a good export demand for our cereals, especially with decreasing imports, means better times for the country at large. The contest between labor and capital in the coal regions is over, and labor has succumbed to the general demand for lower wages. Cheap labor in a country like ours is very important, that being a great element of general prosperity. It is evident that from this time forward we are to rely upon ourselves for all the iron which we need in the construction and repair of railroads and for other purposes; and, looking still further ahead, it is now generally conceded that in the future we will compete with Great Britain for the supply to other countries. This is a very important matter, and has not yet received that consideration to which it is properly entitled in estimating the future of the general situation. The annual increase in the production of gold and silver in the United States is yet another matter that has to be taken into account when considering the prospects of the country. The Western Territories and the Pacific States are very rich in gold and silver, and the supply seems to be almost inexhaustible. This brief summary of the general situation should convince every intelligent man that there are substantial reasons for the improvement which has recently set in.

The statement of the Associated Banks issued on Saturday last was remarkable for the large gain in specie and legal tenders and the heavy increase in the legal reserve. There was considerable increase in loans and an unusually large rise in deposits, the latter growing out of the changes in the other items. There was very little change in circulation. The increase in specie resulted from the heavy disbursements of gold by the Treasury, and the average on Saturday was undoubtedly a rising one, which means a further increase in the reserve of the banks. An analysis of the figures shows that the banks have made a net gain in their resources of $4,786,025, and now hold $26,182,525 in excess of legal requirements. The legal tenders have now reached the unusually large sum of $73,832,100, and consequently the banks are in a very strong position to assist in promptly moving the new crops from the interior to the seaboard, when the proper time arrives.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last, compared with the previous statement, and also with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	June 26.	July 3.	July 3, 1874.
Loans	$276,707,800	$279,397,200	$287,422,200
Specie	8,847,000	13,824,600	21,934,300
L'l tenders	71,491,500	73,832,100	63,660,500
Deposits	235,763,000	245,896,700	241,445,500
Circulation	19,016,500	18,982,500	25,863,900

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

	June 26.	July 3.	Differences.
Specie	$8,847,000	$13,824,600	Inc...$4,977,600
Legal tenders	71,491,500	73,832,100	Inc... 2,340,600
Total reserve	$80,338,500	$87,656,700	Inc...$7,318,200
Reserve required ag't deposits	58,942,500	61,474,175	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$21,396,500	$26,182,525	Inc...$4,786,025

On the stock market the week opened with a buoyant feeling, the majority of leading stocks recording an advance, while an unmistakable undertone of strength characterized the dealings. It is not improbable that this improvement would have been maintained had it not been for the untoward incident of the passing of the Lake Shore dividend and the publication of an unfavorable statement in regard to the operations of the road for the past six months, which temporarily had the effect of weakening the market. The depreciation of values which followed proved to be short lived, and the market, to a large extent, reverted to its previous tone of firmness, the successful negotiation of the Western Union loan and the statement of the large earnings of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, with its encouraging prospects of future prosperity, proving an offset to the Lake Shore statement. Late in the week operators began to realize the fact that the Lake Shore statement embraced the worst six months in the history of railroads in the United States, and yet the company was able to earn all its interest, including leases, and still have a surplus of $51,000; whereas it had been expected by many that the road would run largely behind. So far as this statement is concerned, the owners of Lake Shore stock ought to look upon it as favorable under the surrounding circumstances; for, if the road can earn its interest and something over during the first six months, which included a period of unexampled depression in business and the lowest rates for freight in the history of American railroads, then it certainly can earn a dividend this Fall, unless all the indications of reviving trade prove untrustworthy. The fact that the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, on the basis of last month's business, is earning at the rate of about three million dollars net per annum must place a new value upon the property in the future; for, with such earnings, the company can easily pay for the new steamers now constructing, and soon get out of debt. The great success of the Western Union loan, achieved without resorting to any public solicitation for subscriptions, shows the high credit of the company and a reviving confidence on the part of the public in corporate securities—a confidence which seems to be gaining strength in the Stock Exchange every day. Independent of all these favorable indications, there is a large outstanding short interest which is likely to be a source of strength to the stock market, when the bears attempt to cover. During the week, Lake Shore ranged from 62¾ to 57⅝, closing at 58¼. Western Union rose from 76⅝ to 80⅜ on the success of the loan, the last sales being at a reaction of 1 ⅌ cent. Union Pacific developed great strength in the early part of the week, advancing from 73¾ to 77. The closing transactions were at 75. Pacific Mail advanced to 42, and, after touching 39⅛, recovered to 40⅛, closing at a slight reaction. The Western roads were lower for a time, but closed firm. Erie dropped from 16⅛ to 13⅝, and recovered over 1 ⅌ cent. in the final dealings. Rock Island, New-York Central, and Harlem were comparatively steady. The other investment shares were strong and generally higher.

The money market was without perceptible change, retaining its old features of extremely large offerings of capital at almost nominal rates of interest. The general rates for call loans were 2@3 ⅌ cent., with some exceptions above and below. Commercial paper was in good request, but the supply is limited. The best names sold readily at 3½@4½ ⅌ cent., and next grades at 4½@5 ⅌ cent.

The foreign advices have brought additional failures at London, which, however, were not unexpected, and consequently had little effect on the markets on either side of the water. The bankers here have looked upon these failures with the utmost indifference, the trouble being chiefly confined to houses in the East India trade, who have no important connections here as a general rule. So far as London is concerned, the weeding-out process now going on will ultimately place her commercial fabric on a more solid and profitable basis, and the capital now being hoarded and placed in the Bank of England, as a precautionary measure, will then seek new employment. Had not the depression in the iron interests throughout England and the unprofitable ventures of English capitalists in the trade with the East Indies fully prepared the London mind for these failures, a different result might long since have been chronicled. The Bank of England continues to gain bullion, the result of the recent large shipments of specie from this port. The London money market is decidedly easier, discounts being down to 2 3-16 ⅌ cent. for three months' bills in open market, and the rate for money at the Stock Exchange having declined since the fortnightly settlements on Wednesday from 4 to 2 ⅌ cent. Consols were buoyant and advanced 1 ⅌ cent., closing at 94 3-16 for money, and 94 5-16 for the account. United States bonds were firm and a fraction higher. The sterling exchange market was firm. The nominal asking rates were stereotyped at $4 87½ and $4 90½, business having been done for Saturday's packet at $4 87 and $4 90. The supply of bills was very small, and the recent increased shipments of grain have afforded no relief. At the close the market weakened and sales were made at about $4 86½ and $4 90, less a commission. The announcement that the Treasury would begin the payment of July interest on Monday without rebate, and would sell $5,000,000 gold during July, caused a slight decline in gold early in the week, when sales were made at 117¼@116⅞, but the decline was mostly recovered in the late dealings. The Treasury disbursed $8,038,200 on account of interest during the week, and sold $1,000,000 gold on Thursday at 116.88½ to 116.93. This large outflow of coin from the Treasury vaults had a favorable effect on the gold loan market and cash gold, which on last Saturday commanded as high as ⅛ ⅌ cent. for use until Monday, loaned at 1@2 ⅌ cent. for carrying at the close of the week. The specie shipments were smaller than expected, bankers appearing to be in no hurry to make remittances against July coupons received from Europe.

There was a strong undertone to the Government bond market, and in some cases prices made a further improvement. Business was restricted only because the supply of floating bonds is small, and holders show no disposition to offer any important amounts. An active investment demand prevailed for railroad mortgages, and nearly all the well-known issues advanced. The Pacific mortgages were notably strong, and Unions closed at the highest prices ever made. In State bonds there were the usual ups and downs in Tennessees, but the general market was steady, and exhibited no special feature.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. July 3, 1874.
U. S. 5s, 1881, coup	118¾	118½	113½
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	118⅛	118⅛	113½
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	125½	125¼	117*
American Gold	117¼	116⅞	110⅜
New-York Central	103⅛	102¾	100
Chicago and Rock Island	104⅛	103½	101¼
Pacific Mail	42	39⅛	43¼
St. Paul Common	34¼	33¼	39⅞
St. Paul Preferred	55½	55	59
Western Union	80⅜	76⅝	75
Union Pacific	77	73¾	27⅝
Lake Shore	62¾	57⅝	76¼
Toledo and Wabash	6⅛	4⅛	37⅞
North-western Common	40½	38⅜	43⅝
North-western Preferred	52⅛	49	60¼
D. L. and Western†	118⅞	118⅛	107⅜
New-Jersey Central	113⅛	112¾	108
Panama	133	133	111
Erie	16⅛	13⅝	31⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅞	22⅝	25¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	4¼	3⅞	18⅝
Harlem	131	131	125

* Ex interest. † Ex dividend.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 3.

	Highest.	Lowest.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	102¾	102¾	102½	103
Erie	15⅛	14¾	14⅞	15
Lake Shore	59	58⅛	58⅛	58¼
Wabash	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝
North-western	38⅞	38½	38½	38⅝
North-western Preferred	49¾	49¾	49½	50
Milwaukee & St. Paul	33⅞	33⅝	33¾	33⅞
New-Jersey Central	110½	110½	110¼	110¾
Union Pacific	75	74½	74¾	75⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	22⅞
Western Union	79⅞	79⅛	79⅜	79½
Atlantic & Pac. Telegraph	22⅝	22⅝	22	23
Pacific Mail	40⅜	39⅛	39⅝	39¾
Adams Express	100	100	99⅞	100
Amer. Mer. Union Ex.	57	56¾	57	57⅛

The import entries at New-York of foreign dry goods and general merchandise, (not including foreign specie,) since July 1, 1874, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of the year, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$32,749,971	March	$27,279,308
August	32,101,567	April	34,618,871
September	30,343,091	May	20,796,313
October	28,983,335	June 5	6,004,607
November	23,949,867	June 12	6,286,815
December	24,085,984	June 19	4,683,961
January	30,161,910	June 26	6,934,666
February	27,610,811	July 3	6,368,188
Total			$350,483,487
Total same date 1874			383,334,025
Decrease in 1875			$32,850,538

The export clearances from New-York of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported) since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

July	$26,454,378	March	$10,582,162
August	24,584,859	April	18,266,417
September	21,690,714	May	19,924,961
October	24,285,552	June 1	4,263,064
November	19,998,235	June 8	5,593,109
December	23,504,786	June 15	5,672,819
January	16,287,363	June 22	5,697,019
February	17,709,570	June 29	5,218,653
Total			$257,734,465
Total same date 1874			305,733,499
Decrease in 1875			$47,999,034
Gold, July 3, 1875			117
Gold, July 3, 1874			110½

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

July	$3,506,728	March	3,361,164
August	7,316,397	April	4,393,348
September	2,222,533	May	9,355,251
October	1,614,753	June 5	4,418,000
November	4,448,600	June 12	4,674,036
December	12,497,641	June 19	6,236,979
January	10,119,325	June 26	1,901,918
February	4,040,524	July 3	3,238,986
Total			$85,507,411
Total same date, 1874			50,739,126
Increase in 1875			$34,768,285

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1874, are are as follows:

	Customs.	Interest.
July	$9,989,078	$14,992,537
August	12,508,813	4,100,122
September	11,719,133	3,439,339
October	9,055,558	3,466,993
November	6,673,821	3,035,120
December	6,489,818	7,122,943
January	8,187,815	9,207,578
February	12,031,058	6,332,307
March	10,525,249	2,388,759
April	9,791,633	2,608,387
May	7,655,617	1,915,666
June	6,953,217	5,693,637
July, 1, 2, and 3	844,000	2,125,000
Total	$113,454,810	$68,708,368
Total 1874	115,140,841	72,829,966

The Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of *Ten ⅌ cent.*, payable on demand, at the office No. 48 Wall street.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BAYONNE CITY 7s.
HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.
FOR SALE,
BROWN, ANDERTON & IMBRIE, No. 38 Wall st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 3, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	89	Leather, sides	6,174
Beans, bbls	82	Resin, bbls	1,473
Bees-wax, pks	2	Spirits Turp., bbls	340
Cotton, bales	58	Pork, pks	76
Flour, bbls	5,933	Cut-meats, pks	1,534
Meal, bbls	20	Lard, tcs	52
Wheat, bushels	107,728	Butter, pks	2,283
Corn, bushels	47,133	Cheese, pks	9,394
Oats, bushels	16,100	Sugar, bbls	317
Copper, bbls	42	Skins, bales	61
Copper, cakes	124	Stearine, pks	10
Dried Fruit, pks	4	Tallow, pks	39
Eggs, bbls	1,039	Tobacco, hhds	113
Hops, bales	14	Tobacco, pks	366
Oat-meal, bags	200	Wool, bales	238
Broom-corn, bales	21	Whisky, bbls	132
Lead, pigs	1,840		

BRICKS—Have been quite moderately dealt in on the basis of our reduced quotations, with liberal supplies available, with stock afloat quoted thus: Pale at $2@$2 50; Jersey, $5@$5 50; Haverstraw, $5 75@$6 75; Up-river, $5@$5 50; Long Island, $6; Croton Front at $11@$12 for Brown: $12@$13 for Dark, and $13@$14 for Red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$30; Baltimore, $50@$56 ⅌ 1,000. And stock delivered from yard at an advance of $2@$3 ⅌ 1,000 on these figures.

COCOA—Has been in light demand at about former rates, with Maracaibo quoted at 26c.@30c.; Caracas, 14c.; Guayaquil, 11c.@11½c.; San Domingo, 8¼c., gold: stock, 5,457 bags against 2,417 bags same time last year.

COFFEE—Rio again reported as quite brisk at a further advance of ¼c. ⅌ ℔., closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported of 500 bags by the Senorita, 411 bags by the Lidador, and 2,100 bags by the Templar, on private terms: 4,000 bags by the Willy, to arrive here from Hampton Roads, at 18⅛c., gold; 3,170 bags by the Imogene, to arrive, on private terms; 6,000 bags by the Hancock, on private terms, (a resale,) 3,000 bags by the Adelaide, and 3,000 bags by the Daisy, reported at 18c., 4,300 bags by the Kathleen, at Baltimore, for Hampton Roads, at 18⅛c., gold, and 1,000 bags by the Talisman, at Baltimore, at 18⅛c., gold. Invoices now quoted strong here at 17¼c.@19½c., gold, ⅌ ℔. Other kinds quoted strong but quiet.

COTTON—No business of importance transpired in this line to-day, the Cotton Exchange having adjourned from Friday, July 2, to Tuesday of the coming week.... The week's exports hence have been 8,858 bales, including 4,829 bales to Liverpool, 3,662 bales to Havre, 294 bales to Hamburg, and 163 bales to Bremen. Also 8 bales Sea Island to Liverpool. The following nominal quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅞	12⅞	13	13
Good Ordinary	14¼	14¼	14½	14½
Low Middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Good Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Middling Fair	16½	16½	16¾	16¾
Fair	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—An active movement has been reported in State and Western Flour, chiefly in lines of good to very choice extras, for shipment, at very firm prices. The sales since our last have been 21,350 bbls. of all grades, including poor to good No. 2 Flour at $4@$4 40; poor to very good Superfine State and Western at $4 40@$4 75, the latter for very choice White Wheat, chiefly at $4 45@$4 60; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 10@$5 50, chiefly at $5 25@$5 40; very good to very fancy do., $5 50@$6; City Mills Extra at $5 50@$6 15; very fancy do., for South America, up to $7; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 10@$5 50, chiefly at $5 25@$5 40; very good to very fancy do., $5 50@$6; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $5 10@$5 50 for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, $5 45@$6 20, and Patent do., also for shipment, at $6 25@$7, and Trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 11,850 bbls. shipping Extras, mainly Minnesota, Milwaukee, and City Mills, at full rates....Southern Flour firm and in request. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,025 bbls., in lots, at $4 45@$4 85 for superfine; $4 90@$6 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $6 10@$8 25 for ordinary to very choice Trade and Family Extras, and $4 25 for No. 2....Canada Flour very quiet and wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in fair demand, within the range of from $4 30@$5 50 for very poor to choice Superfine. Sales, 325 bbls., chiefly at $5 20@$5 50 for Superfine, per bbl....Corn-meal has been more sought after, within the range of from $3 65@$4 25 for poor to very choice Yellow Western, $3 80@$4 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 850 bbls., including 300 bbls. Brandywine, at $4 50 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Business in Spring Wheat has been again quite animated at an advance of 2c.@3c. ⅌ bushel. The inquiry has been mainly for export, stimulated by the more favorable foreign reports. Millers were operating also with more freedom, mostly in No. 1 Spring. The market closed generally firm. Winter Wheat has been held above the views of buyers, and has been quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 267,000 bushels at $1 27 for choice No. 1 Minnesota Spring, afloat; $1 21½ for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 18@$1 19 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat, closing at $1 18¼@$1 18½ for prime; $1 16 for good do., in store; $1 15@$1 25 for ungraded Spring; $1 35½ (rumored) for Red Western; and nominally, as last quoted, for Amber and White Western....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported of 16,000 bushels No. 1 Minnesota Spring, July option, at $1 27; 50,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee do., same option, at $1 25; 32,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago do., same option, at $1 25; 30,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee, do., to arrive in July, at $1 21½; and 48,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago do., July arrivals, at $1 18 ⅌ bushel....New Corn has been more freely dealt in at an advance of 1c. ⅌ bushel, closing firmly. Desirable lots of steamer grades were very scarce, the offerings having been mostly of sailing vessel and heated stock. Sales have been reported of 102,000 bushels at 82c.@83c. for prime to choice sailing vessel, new Mixed Western; 78c.@81c. for about fair to prime steamer do. do., chiefly at 80c.@81c., afloat; 75c.@78c. for heated do., mostly at 75c.@76c. And for forward delivery, of strictly prime new Mixed Western, (sailing vessel stock,) 8,000 bushels, deliverable July 25 to Aug. 15, at 85½c., and 8,000 bushels, all August option, at 85c....Old Corn nominal. ....Rye quoted up to $1 09 for choice State, and in demand....Canada, in bond, offered at 90c., without sales....Nothing new in Barley....Barley-malt steady, but quiet; sales, 5,000 bushels inferior two-rowed State, reported at $1 35 ⅌ bushel....Oats have been in lively request at an improvement of 1c.@1½c. ⅌ bushel, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 121,000 bushels, at 63c.@66½c. for Mixed Western, chiefly at 66c. for prime Chicago, afloat, and 65c. for do. in store; 65c.@70c. for inferior to choice White Western; 65½c.@66c. for poor White Canada; 67c. for good do., and 65c.@66½c. for Mixed do....Hay, Straw, and Feed unchanged....The week's exports hence for European ports included 7,041 bbls. Flour, 808,001 bushels Wheat, 900,048 bushels Corn, and 8,500 bushels Rye.

HIDES—Have been inactive and quoted weak in price. The week's receipts have been 25,875 Hides; sales, 32,835 Hides and 19 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Rickard & Andresen, 13,265 Dry Montevideo, 19 to 23 ℔., part at 21c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 3,575 Dry Montevideo, shipped to Canada; 575 Dry Montevideo, Seconds, 20 ℔., 2,440 Dry Matamoros, 24 ℔., 4,150 Dry Mexican, 24 ℔., on private terms; 575 Dry Central American, 20 ℔., at 19c., gold, 60 days, selected; 3,865 Dry Texas and Southern, 16 to 24 ℔., 630 Dry Mexican and Texas Kip, 10 ℔., 1,160 Wet-salted Matamoros and Vera Cruz, 50 ℔., on private terms; 2,600 City Slaughter, 70 ℔., at 9½c., currency, and 19 bales Calcutta Buffalo....Stock in first hands this morning, 220,500 Hides and 1,329 bales, against 125,100 Hides and 965 bales same time last year.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been in fair request with Eastern quoted $1 50@$1 60, chiefly at $1 50, afloat, ⅌ 1,000....Lime has been in moderate demand since our last, with common Rockland quoted at $1 25, and Lump at $1 50; State, $1@$1 25 ⅌ bbl.; Portland Cement, $3 00@$4 25; Rosendale, $1 10@$1 20 ⅌ bbl....Lumber has been quite moderately dealt in and quoted irregular in price. Eastern Spruce quoted at $15@$17 50 for lots to order, and $13@$15 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $18 50@$25; White Pine Boards, $18@$25; Dressed Flooring, from yard, $34@$44; Hewn Timber, $20@$30; Black Walnut, $65@$125, with extreme wide stock quoted higher; Spruce Pickets, $9@$10; Shingles, within the range of $3 50@$10 for extra Shaved Pine, $6 50@$8 for Sawed, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been less urgently sought after, and quoted less firm, ranging from $1 70@$1 75 for common to good Strained, $1 95@$2 25 for No. 2, $2 75@$4 75 for No. 1, $5@$6 for Pale, $6 50@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass. Sales, 1,000 bbls. good Strained at $1 80, subsequently quoted at $1 75, and 125 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4@$6 25 ⅌ 280 ℔....Tar has been inactive at $2 12½@$2 37½ ⅌ bbl....City Pitch at $2@2 12½ ⅌ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine has been in light demand, at about previous figures, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, at 32½c. ⅌ gallon. Sales, 65 bbls.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in slack demand, with Western, in bags, quoted nominal at $44 50@$45, and City at $40, gold. The week's receipts have been 3,519 pks.; exports hence have been 7,544 pks.

PETROLEUM—Quoted heavy and lower on a restricted inquiry, checked in part by the scant offering of tonnage suited to this trade....Crude has been in slack request and quoted on the basis of 5¾c.@5⅞c., in bulk, for early deliveries, and 9c.@9¼c., in shipping order. ....Refined has been in less request, with early deliveries quoted at 11¾c.@11⅞c....Refined, in cases, 17c.@18½c....Naphtha, 8¾c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early deliveries, quoted at 11¾c. 11⅞c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 12c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite dull for early delivery, with sales reported of only small lots of new Western Mess at $20 75@$20 85; small lots of Prime Mess at $19@19 50, and Extra Prime at $16@16 50....For forward delivery sales have been reported of 1,500 bbls. new Western Mess, August option, at $20 70@$20 75, closing at $20 65, and 250 bbls., September, at $20 95, closing at $20 90....Dressed Hogs have been in moderate request, with City quoted at 9¼c.@9⅞c. for heavy to light weights ⅌ ℔....Cut-meats have been in good demand at previous prices, with sales reported of sundry lots of City bulk stock at full rates: 500 bxs. Bellies, seller July, free on board at Boston, on private terms....Bacon quoted as in last, but dull. ....Lard has been unusually tame for early delivery and quoted weak. Sales have been reported of small lots of prime Western Steam at 13 11-16c.@13¾c.; 120 tcs. City do. at 12¾c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 12½c.; small lots Refined, for the West Indies, at 13c.; and small lots of do., for the Continent, at 13¾c. ⅌ ℔.... And for forward delivery sales have been made of 500 tcs. Western Steam, July option, at 13⅝c.; 3,500 tcs. do., August option, at 13¾c., closing at 13 11-16c.@13¾c.; 750 tcs., September, at 13 15-16c.@14c., closing at 13 13-16c.@13⅞c....Beef steady; 80 bbls. sold....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs essentially unaltered....The exports hence for European ports have been 121 pks. Pork, 651 pks. Beef, 4,053 pks. Bacon, 2,544 pks. Lard, 86,632 pks. Cheese, and 50 pks. Butter.

RICE—Has been in fair demand at full rates, with Carolina fair ordinary to choice quoted at from $7 12½@$8 50; Louisiana, $6 50@$7 62½; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 62½, and in bond at $2 70@$3; and Patna, free, at $6 75@$7 12½, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ⅌ 100 ℔.

SALT—Has been very quiet at former rates, with Liverpool Ground at 85c.@$1; Liverpool Fine at $1 40@$2 0, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 25c.@26c.; St. Martin, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quite dull, with Crude quoted nominal at 5¼c., gold.

SEEDS—Business has been very quiet in all lines, with Calcutta Linseed within the range of from $1 82½@$1 85, gold, ⅌ 56 ℔....Rape-seed at $3 25@$3 50.... Canary-seed within the range of from $7 50@$9 50.... Clover at 11c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔....Rough Flax at $1 85@@$1 90....Timothy at $2 60@$2 75, from cars and store.

SKINS—Deer quiet at old figures; receipts, 105 bales; no sales. Goat firm, but generally inactive; receipts, 846 bales; sales 160 bales Mexican, 100 bales Curacoa, and 40 bales Payta on private terms. We quote: Guatemala Deer, 70c.; Honduras, 65c.; Central American, trimmed, 65c.; Central American, not trimmed; 55c.; Sisal, 60c.; Para, 65c.; Puerto Cabello, 58c., currency, ⅌ ℔....Tampico Goat, 50c.; Matamoras, 50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Cape, 38c.; Madras, ⅌ skin, 47½c.; Patna, 32c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw have been fairly active but somewhat irregular. Sales, 920 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8c.@8¼c., and 5,000 bags Centrifugal at 9⅛c. ⅌ ℔....We quote fair Refining Cuba at 7 13-16c.@7¾c.; good do., 8⅛c.@8¼c.; prime do., 8 5-16c.@8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅜c.@9c.; No. 1 Clayed stock at 8½c.@8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅜c.@9¼c.; Manila, bags, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4⅝c.@6½c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars firm and wanted, with Crushed quoted at 11¼c.@11⅜c., Powdered at 11¼c., Granulated at 10¾c., A's at 9¾c.@10¼c., and Yellow at 8⅞c.@9⅝c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Steady, with sales reported of 85,000 ℔. very good to choice at 8 15-16c.@9⅛c. The week's exports have been 1,768 pks....Stearine held at 15¾c. for prime Western, in tierces, but quiet; sales 100 tcs. on private terms.

TEAS—Quiet at old figures. Sales 1,500 half-chests Oolong, 500 half-chests Japan, and 400 half-chests Green on private terms.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 21; sales 175 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Grain room on berth and charter has been offered with reserve, and has been in good demand at a further partial advance. Petroleum tonnage has been in fair request at full figures. Market otherwise without much animation....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain (shipment of July 13) at 8½d.@9d. ⅌ bushel; 600 bales Cotton (through freight) reported on private terms, quoted nominally at ¼d.@5-16d. ⅌ ℔.; 25 tons Leather at 60s.; and 5,100 pks. Provisions at 40s.@45s. ⅌ ton, and 40 hhds. Tobacco at 37s. 6d....For London, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl., and 8,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ⅌ bushel; also a British ship, 1,174 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl., 2,000 pks. Dried Fruit on private terms; 100 bbls. Fish-oil at 40s., and 3,500 Staves on private terms.... For Bristol, by steam, 2,000 bxs. Cheese on private terms....For Penarth Roads and orders, an American bark, hence, with about 3,200 quarters Grain at 7s.... For Cardiff, Newport, or Bristol, an Italian brig, 400 tons, hence, with about 2,700 quarters Grain at 6s. 9d. ⅌ quarter, and £15 gratuity....For the United Kingdom, an Italian bark, with about 2,900 quarters Grain, from Boston, reported at 5s. 6d. ⅌ quarter, and three vessels, each with 2,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 6s. ⅌ quarter....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 391 tons, hence, with about 2,600 quarters Grain, at 7s. 6d. flat, with option of Penarth Roads at 7s. ⅌ quarter....For Havre or Dunkirk, an American bark, 661 tons, about 4,200 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Antwerp, a British bark, 861 tons, with about 6,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. ⅌ bbl., clearance of Aug. 1....For Bremen, by steam, 900 bales Cotton and 100 pks. Leather on private terms; 650 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 40s. for hhds. and 650 bbls. Resin reported at 3s. 4½d. ⅌ 280 ℔....For Arendal or Christiania, a Norwegian bark, 326 tons, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 5s. 6d., with option of the German Baltic at 5s. 9d., and Riga or Cronstadt at 6s. ⅌ bbl....For the German Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 476 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 6d.; and a German bark, hence, with about 2,700 bbls. do., at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., and £10....For Santander and Cadiz and back to New-York, a British brig, 231 tons, with general cargo, on private terms, taking out 1,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 5s. 1½d. ⅌ ℔....For Matanzas, a schooner, with Lumber, from Wilmington, $8 50@$9....For Martinique, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $9 50....For a British Windward Island, a British brig, 213 tons, hence, with general cargo, (part of carrying capacity,) at $900; and another, 234 tons, with do., on the basis of about 40c. ⅌ bbl....For a French Windward Island, a British brig, 198 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at 40c. ⅌ bbl....For St. John, N. B., two schooners, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $1 50 ⅌ ton....For San Francisco, an American ship, 1,280 tons, (now at Boston,) with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $6.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 3.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 3,200 bbls.; Wheat, 25,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 50,000 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 2,600 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 16,500 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels. Shipments by railroad—Flour, 2,500 bbls.; Wheat, 50,000 bushels; Corn, 24,500 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels. Shipments by Canal to Tide-water—Wheat, 47,000 bushels; Corn, 41,000 bushels; Oats, 44,000 bushels. To Interior Points—None. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn, 6⅝c.; Oats, 4½c. to New-York, tolls included. Flour quiet and unchanged; sales, 670 bbls. at $5 25@$5 75 for Spring; $5 75@$6 50 for Bakers; $5 50@$6 50 for Amber; $6 50@$7 25 for White. Rye, $5 50. Oatmeal, $8 50@$9 50. Wheat quiet and unsettled; closing, holders firm: sales, 16,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 15½; 8,000 bushels do. on private terms; 12,400 bushels No. 1 Hard Milwaukee at $1 15@$1 16. Corn higher and quiet; sales, 8,300 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 73½c.; 8,300 bushels do. at 74c.; 16,000 bushels do. on private terms; 22,000 bushels, to arrive, at 74c. Oats neglected. Rye wanted; none in the market. Barley—None in the market. Pork steady at $21. Lard steady at 14¼c. Highwines nominal.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—Petroleum firm at 12c. for Refined; 8¾c. for Crude in barrels. Bark held at $34 for No. 1 Quercitron. Flour dull; Extras, $4 25@$4 75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family, $5 12½@$5; Indiana and Ohio do., $5 50@$6 25; high grades, $6 50@$7 75. Rye Flour quoted at $5. Corn-meal unchanged. Wheat firmer; Red, $1 28@$1 33; Amber, $1 31. Rye steady at $1 03@$1 05. Corn in good request; Yellow, 80c.@82c. Western Mixed, 80c.@81c. Oats firm at 62½c.@63c. for White; 61c. for Mixed. Whisky quiet at $1 19 for Western. Butter steady; New-York Extras, 24c.@25c.; Bradford County Extras, 25c.@26c.; do. do., Firsts, 22c.@23c.; Western Extras, 19c.@20c.; do. Firsts, 17c.@18c.; Rolls, Firsts, 13c.@16c. Cheese firm; New-York Fancy, 11½c.@12½c.; New-York Prime, 9c.@10¼c.; Western Fine, 10½c.@11c.; do. Prime, 9c.@9½c. Eggs—market steady; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 21c.; Western do., 19c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 3.—Flour dull; unchanged; only small local trade. Wheat higher for cash; lower for futures; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 32½, cash; $1 31@$1 32, July; $1 29½, August. Corn firm; No. 2 Mixed held at 66½c.@67c., cash; sales, 66¼c., July; 69c.@69¼c., August; 70c., September. Oats firm; No. 2, 54c.@54½c., on track; 55½c., elevator; 35¾c., August. Rye—No sales. Whisky nominally $1 18. Pork firm at $20 25, July; $20 35, August, in settlement. Dry Salted Meats firm; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c. Bacon strong; only jobbing trade. Lard nominally 12¼c. Live Hogs firm and in demand; Shippers, $6 35@$6 65; Bacon, $6 50@$6 80; Butchers', $6 85@$7 20. Cattle firm; demand exceeds supply; no Natives; Fair, $3 25@$3 50; Common, $2 12½@$2 40. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels; Hogs, 840 head; Cattle, 610 head.

BOSTON, July 3.—Flour steady and in fair demand; sales at $4 25@$4 50 for Western Superfine; $4 75@$5 25 for common extras; $5@$6 25 for Wisconsin and Minnesota extras; $6@6 75 for White Wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; $6 25@$7 25 for Illinois; $6 25@$8 for St. Louis, including favorite brands; Southern Flour dull, with limited sales at $4 75@$8 for common extras and choice family; fancy Minnesota, $6 25@$8. Corn quite firm; sales at 88c.@91c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats rather firmer, but demand moderate at 64c.@68½c. for Mixed and No. 2 White; No. 1 White held at 72c., and upward. Rye, $1 15 ⅌ bushel. Shorts, Fine Feed, and Middlings, $19@$23. Receipts—Flour, 3,602 bbls.; Corn, 4,800 bushels; Wheat, 14,800 bushels; Oats, 3,500 bushels; Shorts, 2,000 bushels.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 1 Western Amber, $1 32; No. 2 do. $1 31; Mixed do., $1 30; No. 1 Western Red, $1 31; No. 2 do., $1 30; Pennsylvania Red, $1 30@$1 33; Maryland Red, $1 20@$1 28; do. Amber, $1 30@$1 32; do., White, $1 20@$1 32; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, $1 19½. Corn firmer; Southern White, 83c.@87c.; Southern Yellow, 81c.@82c.; Western Mixed, 82c. Oats weak and lower; Southern, 62c.@66c.; Western White, 61c.@62c.; Western Mixed, 59c.@60c. Rye dull and nominal at 95c.@$1. Hay firm and unchanged. Provisions quiet and steady; Pork, $21. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.@12½c., loose; Packed, 9¾c.@12½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c.; Hams, 14½c.@15c. Lard steady; Crude, 14c.; Refined, 14¼c.@14½c. Butter unchanged. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee strong and active; ordinary to prime Rio cargoes, 16½c.@19¼c.; jobbing lots, 17c.@20c. Whisky firmer at $1 20.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 3.—Flour steady; sales of 1,200 bbls., at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75 for Amber Winter; $7 for White Winter; $7 25 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged. Corn steady; sales of No. 2 Illinois at 81c. Corn-meal, $33 for bolted; $32 for unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed unchanged. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5½c.; Peas, 5¾c.; Corn and Rye, 5c.; Oats, 3½c., to New-York. Lumber, $2 20 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—None. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Lumber, 968,000 feet.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Cattle quiet and steady; receipts, 800 head; common to extra shipping $4 75@$6 75; through Texans, $2 25@$4; stockers' and butchers', $2 75@$4 75; closing steady; shipments, 900 head. Hogs—Receipts, 4,500; market stronger under an active demand; light advanced 10c.; nearly all sold by noon; sales at $6 75@$7 15, chiefly at $6 90@$7 10; shipments, 6,000. Sheep nominal; no receipts.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 3.—Sugar firm; good common Refined, 8¼c.; low fair Refined, 8½c.@8¾c. Coffee—No stock in first hands; jobbing ¼c. firmer; fair, 18¼c.@18½c.; good, 18¾c.@19¼c.; prime, 19¾c.@20¼c., gold. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 72. Gold, 117⅛.

DETROIT, Mich., July 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; Extra, $1 27¾; No. 1 White, $1 26¾; Amber Michigan, $1 22½ bid. Corn dull and drooping at 67c. Oats firm at 55c. Freights—Oswego, 5c. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 3.—Wheat without movement. Rye quiet. Corn quiet; sales of 2 cars Mixed Western at 83c.@85c. Oats higher and very firm at 65c.@70c. for the range; sales of 3 cars No. 1 White Western at 68c. Malt steady.

CLEVELAND, July 3.—Wheat, Corn, and Oats unchanged. Petroleum quiet; Standard White, in car lots, 9⅝c.; State test, 10⅝c.; small lots 1@2c. higher.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 3.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 31c. Resin nominal at $1 50 for strained. Tar steady at $1 75.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, July 3.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; net receipts, 52 bales; gross, 52 bales; stock, 1,971 bales.

GALVESTON, July 3.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 14⅛c.; Low Middling, 13⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅞c.; net receipts, 73 bales; gross, 74 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,325 bales; coastwise, 310 bales; sales, 52 bales; stock, 9,671 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 3.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 74 bales; gross, 206 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,229 bales; to France, 3,156 bales; sales, 175 bales; last evening, 325 bales; stock, 31,495 bales.

MOBILE, July 3.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14½c.@14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 34 bales; exports, coastwise, 143 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 2,584 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 3.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 137 bales; exports, coastwise, 51 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 5,810 bales.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, July 3.—The Wool market has exhibited a fair degree of activity the past week, but the principal business has been in California Combings and Delaine Fleeces and Medium Unwashed Fleeces. The arrivals of new Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Western Fleeces have been very light and the sales of this description smaller than for several years past. While the receipts from the West continue so small, the new clip from California has been arriving quite freely and meets with ready sale to manufacturers. Transactions in Fall and Spring have been upward of 900,000 ℔. at 23c.@38½c. for Spring and 18c.@23c. for Fall. This gives manufacturers clean Wool costing 70c.@80c. ⅌ ℔., and is considered cheaper than Western fleeces at prices now current. California Wool is therefore going into consumption quite rapidly. The demand for Combing and Delaine fleeces is good, but we cannot quote washed at over 55c.@60c.; unwashed, 40c.@45c., and Kentucky, 40c.@47c. ⅌ ℔., although one choice lot of the latter sold at 48c., which is now considered the very extreme figure. This grade of Wool will, no doubt, be wanted, but there is no great pressure to purchase, and holders can only effect sales when they are willing to meet the views of buyers. There has been a movement in Canada Combings, to arrive, the sales comprising 200,000 ℔., at about 65c. ⅌ ℔. Medium Fleeces are also in fair demand, but at prices that do not indicate much firmness on the part of holders. Receivers, in fact, are disposed to meet the market, and do not believe the prospects of trade are sufficiently promising to induce them to hold on for higher prices. Pulled Wools are quiet, and for most kinds are 3c.@4c. ⅌ ℔. lower than the highest point a few weeks ago, 52c.@54c. are now the outside figures for choice lots of Eastern and Maine supers, and similar grades have been in demand at 56c.@58c. ⅌ ℔. From 45c.@50c. ⅌ ℔. may be considered full prices for good average lots of extra and super. The sales of the week comprise Ohio XXX and above at 48c.@52c.; Michigan, 47c.@50c.; Western and other Fleeces, 45c.@51c.; Combing and Delaine Fleeces at 55c.@59c.; Unwashed Combing and Delaine, 40c.@48c.; Unwashed Fleeces, 26c.@41½c.; scoured, 37c.@87½c.; super and extra Pulled, 35c.@54c.; Spring California, 23c.@38½c.; Fall California, 18c.@23c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 3—12:30 P. M.—United States 10-40 Bonds, 104⅛; Erie Railway Shares, 12½; do. preferred, 22.

2 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 3-16; for the account, 94 5-16; Erie Railway Shares, 12⅝.

3 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market on three months' bills is 3 3-16 ⅌ cent., or 5-16 ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £60,000.

6 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 10c.

LIVERPOOL, July 3—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firmer; Middling Uplands, 7 3-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅜d.; sales, 7,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. There were additional sales of 2,000 bales after the closing of the market yesterday, making the total sales 12,000 bales. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, 7d.; do., do., deliverable August and September, at 7⅛d.; do., do., deliverable September and October, at 7¼d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 3,900 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 58s. 6d ⅌ cwt. Produce—Tallow, 40s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October, at 7 5-16d.

LONDON, July 3—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 21s. 9d.@22s. ⅌ cwt.

HAVANA, July 3.—Sugar—Market dull, though prices have generally been supported; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 14@14½ reals ⅌ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 16¼@20½ reals; Molasses Sugar, 10¾@11 reals; Concentrated Sugars, fair to good quality, 10½@11 reals; Muscovado Sugars, common to fair, 12@12¼ reals; do., fair to good Refining, 12¼@12¾ reals; Centrifugal Sugars, Nos. 11 to 13, in bxs., 15@15½ reals; do., in hhds., 15½@16 reals; stock in warehouses at Havana and Matamoras 400,748 bxs. and 39,000 hhds. Receipts for the week, 18,000 bxs. and 1,350 hhds. Exported during the week, 18,000 bxs. and 3,000 hhds., including 2,300 bxs. and 2,000 hhds. to the United States. Molasses in fair demand; 50° polarization, 5 reals ⅌ keg. Bacon, $32@$36 ⅌ cwt. Butter—American, $50@$70 ⅌ quintal. Flour, $30 50@$32 ⅌ bbl. for American. Hams—American, Sugar-cured, $40@$41 ⅌ quintal. Lard, in kegs, $37 50@$38 ⅌ quintal. Wax—Yellow, $13@$13 50 ⅌ arroba; White, $18@$22. Honey, 5@5½ reals ⅌ gallon. Naval stores nominal. Lumber nominal; White Pine, $65 ⅌ M.; Pitch Pine, $55@$57. Shooks nominal; Box, 6 reals; Sugar Hogsheads, 44@48 reals; Molasses Hogsheads, 40@42 reals. White Navy Beans, 25@25½ reals ⅌ arroba. Chewing Tobacco, $56@$57 ⅌ quintal. Corn, 11¾@12 reals ⅌ arroba. Hoops flat. Freights firmer; not quotably higher. Spanish Gold, 209@209¼. Exchange quiet; on the United States, 60 days' currency, 86@87 premium; short sight do., 90@91 premium; 60 days' gold, 117@118 premium; short sight do., 121@122 premium; on Paris, 117@118 premium.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TUESDAY, JULY 6.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

First Monday's Motion Calendar will be called at 11 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Thursday, July 8.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT—PART II.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT—PART III.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPERIOR COURT, TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART IV.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

James Twiss, robbery.
Peter Daub, felonious assault and battery.
William E. B. Davis, forgery.
John M. Morrell, grand larceny.
William Cahill and James McGuire, grand larceny.
Catherine Ellis and Nellie Green, grand larceny.
Mary Leddy, petit larceny.
Clara Gehart, abandonment.
Edward O'Donnell, burglary.
John Nelson, felonious assault and battery.
Thomas P. Mullin, grand larceny.
Joseph Jerome and James Sorline, grand larceny.
Thomas Burnes, petit larceny.
Timothy Hanly, John Luby, and James Houghtaling, burglary.
George McHenry and John Lynch, burglary.

A FIREMAN INJURED.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning Bernard Blair, of No. 179 Henry street, a member of Engine Company No. 41, located in the Twenty-third Ward, was found in Central avenue insensible. He was taken to the Thirty-third Precinct Station-house, and attended by Police Surgeon Purroy, who found him suffering from delirium tremens, a broken collar bone, and probably a fracture of the skull. It could not be ascertained how the fireman had received the injuries, which, it is feared, will result fatally.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 5, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers. Matinee.

ROBINSON HALL.—GIROFLE GIROFLA—(English Opera Bouffe.)

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

The best means of utilizing to the utmost our Militia system is discussed with care and very clearly in a report by a committee of the Council of Political Reform, which we publish this morning. The committee fully appreciates not only the great value but the absolute necessity to this City of an efficient military force. It objects to the present system that it is grossly extravagant, and in many respects a burden on the men, as well as the City, while it falls far short of the usefulness it might possess. The committee condemns entirely the project of a military park on the north end of the island, adjoining Harlem River. It would cost $4,000,000, and add $500,000 to the taxes each year for maintenance. When completed it would be used rarely, and for brigade and division drill, which can be had for nothing and to better advantage in the streets. Instead of this enormous outlay, the committee recommends the erection of new armories. The present ones are ridiculously expensive. They cost, as an analysis of the committee's figures shows, $98 annually for rent alone for each private. One regiment costs the City $125 a year for each man for rent of its drill-room. To these sums must be added the large amounts paid for furniture and incidental expenses.

A radical reorganization of the Militia is recommended. The Committee of the Council of Political Reform proposes that the total force consist of 10,000 men, divided into ten regiments, and these kept full; these to have armories and drill-rooms in four plain substantial buildings erected by the City at strategic points, with one floor for regimental and battalion drills, and separate rooms for company drills; these armories to be built so as to afford sure and easy protection to the arms stored in them, and the expenses of their maintenance, with all proper expenses of the Militia, to be audited by a department of the Militia organized for that purpose, and then to be paid by the City. These recommendations appear sensible. We are given to understand that they have the approval of the present Commander in Chief of the Militia of the State, Gov. TILDEN, as well as that of ex-Gov. DIX, who, it will be remembered, took a strong interest in the military system during his administration. The views of these gentlemen are entitled to respect, and are shared by a number of the most active members of the National Guard in the City. We invite careful attention to the report.

The proposed new tax stamp for cigars is meeting with a good deal of opposition. It will be remembered that the proposition was for a stamp to be placed on each cigar. It is alleged that this would add largely to the burdens of the manufacturers for the benefit of the owners of a patent. We are not acquainted with the facts in the case. We have no doubt that the Treasury Department will investigate the subject carefully before coming to any decision with reference to it. The cigar and tobacco interest pays a large part of the revenue of the country, and, we believe, pays its taxes for the most part cheerfully and freely, so that they are pretty closely collected. These are facts which will, doubtless, receive proper attention from the Government in considering the matter under discussion.

A lively effort has been making ever since the Ohio Democrats declared in favor of repudiation to impel their candidate for Governor to "to spit on the platform." He has been bombarded at long range by the New-York bullionists and goaded and pricked in the presumably most tender parts of his political person by the bullionists of Ohio. But it is all of no use. He lifts up his magnificent voice frequently, but he will not talk of anything nearer the present generation than the alien and sedition laws, which he evidently believes to be the principal issue in Ohio this year. After all, he does not make a much more ludicrous exhibition of himself than poor Mr. THURMAN, who dares not say his soul's his own on the question of finance, and who has not only been hopelessly beaten in the attempt to carry his own State convention for sound views, but has been compelled to advise his friends to vote for unsound views. As THURMAN has long been the most conspicuous hard-money Democratic candidate for the Presidency, we can see by his conduct how much can be hoped for from that party in the way of financial reform.

We are sorry to say that the hope that the Police would stop the explosion of gunpowder in the streets yesterday was ill-founded. The noise was not so bad as it is to-day, of course, but it was disgraceful nevertheless. All day long, whether in the house or on the street, the ear was saluted with the report of a scattered, "dropping" fire, such as might be heard from a near skirmish line, with an occasional rattle like a badly-given volley of musketry, and even, at times, a "boom" worthy of a field-piece. There is no good reason why the Fourth of July should not be as quiet as Christmas, and there are many excellent reasons why it should be; but the latter, it appears, are utterly incomprehensible by the average intellect of our City authorities. We should have supposed, however, that even they could have understood why the Sabbath should not be made such a day of incessant torment as yesterday was.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

If the "Liberal Party" or "Independent Voters" only knew it, the public have heard quite enough about them, and would be glad to see them take themselves off the stage. The measure of their strength in the country has already been tested. We all know precisely what they can do, and it is not much. They can issue frothy "manifestoes," call conventions, nominate ridiculous candidates, and get themselves laughed at generally. That is what they succeeded in doing in 1872, and that is about all they will accomplish if they try again. There is not a single capable leader among them, for Mr. SCHURZ can make no pretension to be called a capable leader after the way in which he suffered REUBEN E. FENTON to run away with the Cincinnati Convention in 1872. He may be anything else you please; but he is not a leader. And no new man has joined the "Liberals" since 1872, although a good many have deserted them—among them the valiant KILPATRICK, who cut so distinguished a figure in the campaign of that year. Several of the newspapers which represented the Falstaffian regiment have also "drawn themselves out of that crowd"—among them, if we mistake not, being the Cincinnati *Commercial*. The New-York *Tribune*, however, comes into the market once a week or so, and announces that its "party" is still for sale to the highest bidder. But not a bid has been made for it thus far. The market is evidently in a very bad state, and a sale cannot be forced on any terms.

The *Tribune* says that its "party"—and what a party it has been since the death of poor HORACE GREELEY!—does not "want to come back." It wants to stay out. Well, let it. Who cares? Whether it stays out or whether it goes in must be a matter of supreme indifference to everybody. It mustered up all its strength and struck its hardest blow only two years and a half ago, and since then it has been losing ground everywhere in the country. Half its followers have run away, and the only popular man associated with it—Mr. GREELEY—is dead. For Mr. GREEEEY there has been substituted one WHITELAW REID. Will anybody say that that is an increase of strength? Is that a change for the better? And, even in 1872, what did this most absurd of parties accomplish? With the aid of all the disaffected politicians in the Union, and with Mr. SCHURZ and others heartily laboring for it, and with the Democratic Party at its back, it carried just six States out of thirty-seven. Now it could not carry one. It is associated in the public mind only with a discreditable intrigue with the Democrats, and a contemptible failure. No party ever won which began with such a record as that. Failure may be overcome—but failure attended with ridicule and disgrace is fatal. That cannot be lived down. Everybody sees it but Mr. GREELEY'S successor—the very man who led that distinguished journalist into the disastrous blunder of his life. He still stands in the auction-room begging some one to make a bid for *his* "party." He lifts the hammer and cries "going, going." The truth is that it is *gone*—gone long ago, only he does not know it.

The "Liberals" will never again be able to draw reinforcements from the Democrats. In 1872 the ablest and most respectable of the Northern Democrats refused to train with the ragged recruits of GREELEY and GRATZ BROWN. Those who surrendered to the party call, against their inclinations and better judgment, gained nothing by it. Even the Liberals turned round and insulted them. The blame of failure was laid upon them. Decidedly this is not likely to encourage them to try the same coalition again. They will fight their own battle on their own line next year, and we venture to predict that they will make a good deal more of a show next year than they did the last time they entered the field. We do not believe that they will win, but they will not find themselves quitting the field amid roars of laughter. We hope they will nominate a good man, and that he will receive fair play—as, indeed, a good candidate is sure of doing. We hope, too, that the advice of the *World* on financial matters will prevail against the advice of the Ohio repudiationists. Let us have an honest fight, if a hard one. But politics are turned into a farce when we hear of the "Liberals" once more pushing themselves to the front. The best thing they can do, the whole lot of them, is to hold their tongues, and then perhaps people may forget all about them, which is the very best result they can hope for. As for Mrs. WOODHULL'S friend, the auctioneer, he will do well to follow the constant advice of a contemporary, and retire to his lofty tower and "ponder."

PATRIOTISM.

The recurring anniversary of American independence is usually not only a day of rejoicing but an occasion of self-gratulation; but to this generation the day may well be one of self-examination rather than of self-glorification. In fact, the lesson of Independence Day is not exactly patriotism as that word is commonly understood. The men of the Revolution were not without love of country; the sentiment was strong with them, but their love of liberty was stronger, and it prevailed. It is the free spirit rather than the spirit of love of country that gives the anniversary its value. Criticism has its office even more than praise in the ceremonies. Those who signed the Declaration said that, to secure inalienable rights, "Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed," and "that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it." There is not much of "country, right or wrong," in that, but there is in it the grandeur of that spirit which tries all things but holds fast only that which is good. There is not in the Declaration that love of country which is no better than a passion. The servile crowd of placemen may be possessed by that, but it is not worthy the name of patriotism, and it certainly is out of place when we are commemorating the event and the men such placemen called treason and traitors. Instead of it—and in this lies the real strength of any Government that has any claim to be called free—is the bravery that puts before everything, justice, and that follows no flag upon which that word is not written, and keeps step to no music which has not that for its keynote.

But with this spirit of freedom, in a free Government, there need be no decay of the sentiment of patriotism; on the contrary, with a people fit to be free, the country ought year by year to be more worthy of love. The most tender and thoughtful parent can have no more solicitude for the future of his child than the citizen ought to have for his country. He gives it shape, tone, character. The poet says "men, high-minded men," constitute the State; they certainly ought to; and nothing can be more worthy of the sentiment of patriotism than to make the nation rich in this material for States. Indeed, that is the patriotism that bears fruit. It does not sleep in time of peace, only to arouse when violence, internal or external, threatens the Government. It cannot afford to slumber, for its indolence may be fatal to the very virtues that make a country worth dying for. If eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, it is much more the price of good government. The sentinel who sleeps on his post is shot: what ought to be the condemnation of the citizen who neglects his duty and suffers enemies to take possession of the citadel of the Republic? Certainly he has no title to the name of patriot. The flag can have no significance for him; the Declaration can have no meaning to his ears. We do not need by our anniversaries to kindle anew the fires of that patriotism that holds life cheap in the fierce struggle for national life, but rather to arouse the every-day love of country that esteems every sacrifice worth making that brings us nearer to the ideal State.

MRS. JOHN ADAMS.

Mrs. JOHN ADAMS was not only the wife of one of the leaders in the struggle for independence which began ninety-nine years ago to-day, but she herself was what was then called a "patriot," and a very ardent one. Her husband was our first Minister to Great Britain, appointed in November, 1779, to treat with the mother country for peace and commerce. He was the first Vice President and the second President of the United States; and her son was the sixth who sat in the chair of WASHINGTON. On her mother's side she was of the QUINCYS, who also were ardent patriots, so that there could hardly be a woman of that generation found whose memory might be more appropriately honored to-day than hers.

The distinguished position which Mrs. ADAMS held during much the greater part of her long life she filled with a dignity the traditions of which are still fresh among the descendants of those who were so fortunate as to be reckoned among her friends and acquaintance. Although born into the best society of colonial New-England, she had of course been accustomed only to the simplicity of that society in those days, when an elegance of manner now almost unknown was united with a modesty of style and surroundings which now we fear would be as hard to find as the manner which gave them an unpurchasable grace. But when she accompanied her husband to the courts of Europe she not only bore herself with the perfect self-possession which is a proof of the best breeding and of the most firmly poised nature, but she observed well what she saw and thought well upon it, as those know who have read her letters and diary, which were printed for private circulation. But, distinguished thus as she was by position and by ability, she left a memory in her family that was sweeter and brighter than any she could have won in courts or in the diplomacy of society, had she chosen to enter that field of female endeavor. The love that she won from her husband and her children was as grand and as monumental as this day on which we record, or rather re-record it. Her son, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, lets us see, in his recently published diary, what manner of woman she was, what a wife, what a mother, and how she bound husband and children to her.

Mrs. ADAMS died so late as 1818, seventy-four years old lacking a few days, and her son, then Secretary of State, and of course unable with the means of traveling at that day available to reach home in time for her funeral, pays his filial duty to her memory on the pages now given to the world by her grandson, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. "My mother," he says, "was an angel upon earth. Her heart was the abode of heavenly purity. She had no feelings but of kindness and beneficence; yet her mind was as firm as her temper was mild and gentle." Elsewhere—for he does not pour out his heart only in one place—he says, "Had she lived to the age of the patriarchs, every day of her life would have been filled with clouds of goodness and of love. There is not a virtue that can abide in the female heart but it was the ornament of hers." He tells us that it was the perpetual object of her life to do good. "It was a necessity of her nature. Yet so unostentatious was she, so unconscious even of her own excellence, that even the objects of her kindness often knew not whence it came." Referring to the position which she had filled with so much grace and dignity, and to the society in which she had mingled, both in Europe and America, he says: "She had seen the world—its glories without being dazzled; its vices and follies without being infected by them." Such a woman must have had a very tender as well as a very pure heart, and yet her son remarks that her sensibility, although profound, was not obtrusive; and he adds that she was "always cheerful," and that, with the most delicate sense of the propriety of conduct, she was never uncharitable or bitter, and had "neither gall nor guile."

Thus much as to her general character. What she was as a wife and a mother, we are told even in terms more particular. Her son was much separated from her after he had passed his childhood; and yet he says of her: "She has been a spirit from above watching over me for good, and contributing by my mere consciousness of her existence to the comfort of my life." For fifty-four years, he says, "she had been the delight of my father's heart, the sweetener of his toils, the comforter of all his sorrows, the sharer and brightener of his joys;" and he records the fact that his father, JOHN ADAMS, told him, with an ejaculation of gratitude to GOD, that "through all the good and evil report of the world, in all his struggles and in all his sorrows, the affectionate participation and cheering encouragement of his wife had been his never-failing support, without which he should never have lived through them." This is not the mere doting of a fond husband whose uxorious love sees in the woman that charms him what he wishes to see; nor is it a mere apotheosis of a beloved mother whose image is seen, dimmed but glorified, through the tears of a bereaved son. For there are those still living who knew Mrs. ADAMS, and many more who heard of her in their families, and who know that all this is true. It was not spoken of as a marvel indeed, for it was not regarded as so very remarkable; but still, Mrs. ADAMS' character was always regarded as worthy of all admiration, as her person was of respect and love.

And this woman who did and was all these things—a living benediction to all that knew her; the helper of her husband, the one who not only shortened and sweetened his toil but guarded him from trouble; she who had not only "a warm and lively relish for literature and for social conversation," but even for political affairs; who always had occupied a conspicuous social position, and who found herself in the highest—this woman had one other virtue, or, not to dignify it by that name, qualification, faculty, or, shall we say, mere habit, which her distinguished son thinks worthy to be recorded. It was this: "Her attention to the domestic economy of her family was unrivaled, rising with the dawn and superintending the household concerns with indefatigable and all-foreseeing care." And here we close our eulogy; rejoicing with all our male readers, on this glorious day, that the number of American wives who rival Mrs. JOHN ADAMS in her virtues, and surpass her in her wifely helpfulness and her household skill, is so large and so rapidly increasing.

DRUNKENNESS IN ENGLAND.

A judicious advocate is generally careful not to injure a good cause by the use of fallacious arguments. But at the meeting of the National Temperance Society the other evening this prudent principle was lost sight of. Hon. NEAL DOW is an energetic friend of temperance, and he has done much during his recent sojourn in Europe to strengthen the hands of those who are there laboring to promote it. He has had the best opportunity to learn how far the evils of intemperance affect society, and it might have been expected that he would take the occasion of a public reception tendered in his honor to narrate some of the results of his observation.

Accordingly, he dwelt upon the poverty, pauperism, and crime which he found to prevail in England, all of which evils he stated to be rapidly and dangerously increasing. He painted a picture, indeed, which represented Great Britain as one uniform scene of misery and vice, the country impoverished, and the people sunk in the lowest depths of squalor and wretchedness. If there be no exaggeration in the picture, if there be no erroneous inferences deduced from the allegations, it must be admitted that Mr. DOW made out a very strong case in behalf of the cause he was advocating. If, on the other hand, the statements offered cannot be sustained, their introduction must be declared at least to have been injudicious. What, then, are the facts?

According to official returns provided by several departments under the British Government, it would appear that Mr. DOW is somewhat mistaken. We will take the two subjects of pauperism and crime. In the year 1864, there were 1,009,289 persons who had received relief from the Poor Rates in England and Wales. In Scotland the number was 120,705, and in Ireland 69,217. Ten years later, which brings us to last year, the number of persons who had relief in England and Wales was only 829,281, and in Scotland 111,996, both countries therefore exhibiting a marked decrease. In Ireland the number was 79,633. Here there is an increase, but it is more apparent than real, due to the better administration of the Poor laws and to the more careful collection of statistics. It is notorious that the condition of the Irish poor is vastly better than it was even in 1864. All the returns from the large cities and especially from London, have also for a long time past shown a steady decrease in pauperism.

Again, the number of convictions for crime in England and Wales in 1864 was 14,726, in Scotland 2,359, and in Ireland 3,000. Ten years later such convictions were reduced in England and Wales to 11,089; in Scotland to 2,230, and in Ireland to 2,542.

There is, therefore, an actual decrease in both pauperism and crime. But that decrease is much greater than these figures seem to show. We must not forget that the population has greatly increased. In 1865—we have not the returns for the previous year at hand—the population of the United Kingdom was 29,861,908. But in 1874 it had increased to 32,412,010; and it is calculated by the Registrar General that it is now increasing at the rate of 1,173 every day, or 428,145 annually. Taking this into consideration, it will be seen that the decrease in pauperism and crime is really very considerable, and thus the force of Mr. DOW'S argument utterly disappears.

There is still one other point wherein issue must be joined with him. In the effort to show a growing popularity of Prohibition laws, he is reported to have said that two-thirds of the Irish members of Parliament, two-thirds of the Welsh members, and a majority of the Scotch members are in favor of it. Now, omitting the Welsh members altogether, this would give 101 as the number in the House of Commons who are in favor of Prohibition. Yet the bill introduced the other day by Sir W. LAWSON was rejected by a majority of 285, only 86 members voting even for the second reading.

But, unhappily, it is not to be disputed that the amount of intoxicating liquors used annually in Great Britain is larger than it was. The increase is among the working classes. Among all other sections of the community the consumption is less than it used to be. Here Mr. DOW might have made a stronger case. Sir JOSEPH WHITWORTH, for instance, the gun manufacturer, employs between 7,000 and 8,000 men, and he stated publicly the other day that the works are never going on Monday, because they cannot get together a sufficient number of workmen to make it worth while to move the machinery. The loss to the firm in consequence is £35,000 annually. This is one of the effects of the love of the workmen for intoxicating drinks, independently of the common custom among them of taking a holiday on Mondays for the enjoyment of their wages. We mention this merely to show that the cause Mr. DOW has in hand is quite capable of strong defense. Such illustrations are only too numerous. As for the cause which Mr. DOW has at heart, we sincerely wish him all the success in it that he can possibly desire.

THE GREAT CENTENARY.

One of the principal advantages to be expected from the Centenary will be the opportunity afforded to people from different parts of the country of seeing and conversing with each other. This opportunity will not, it must be remembered, be limited to a few days, as is the case with most great celebrations. The Exhibition will last for several months. During the whole of that time there will be an immense concourse of visitors. The facilities for personal interchange of ideas, and personal communication of information, will therefore be valuable.

There is, in these days, especially in our own country, such an immense amount of traveling that it may seem strange to speak of there being any particular benefit to be hoped for from an opportunity, such as that of which we are speaking. And yet, to any one who has never considered the matter, it would be surprising how much of the travel that is done runs in certain beaten tracks. To give an illustration of our meaning: How much communication is there between Connecticut and South-eastern Pennsylvania? There is some intercourse with Philadelphia, on the one hand, and with New-Haven and Yale College, on the other. But what opportunities have the great majority of the inhabitants of either region of seeing and conversing with the inhabitants of the other one? And yet the distance between the two, in a direct line, is only 180 miles. This is but a single illustration. A multitude of others, some of them perhaps still more forcible than this, might be mentioned.

But the Great Exhibition will not only collect people from different parts of the country, but will give them something to talk about when they get together. There will be plenty of material for commencing a conversation. When strangers meet, it is an object gained if they can have some subject of communication on which they are pretty sure not to disagree. The weather, it is true, answers this purpose to a certain extent; but that is generally exhausted in a few minutes. But the Exhibition can be talked about for any required length of time. And then it is a subject from which the divergence to many other matters of interest and importance will, with intelligent people, be easy and natural. It would be difficult to imagine an occasion on which a free interchange of ideas on so great a variety of topics could more readily take place. Certainly, no such occasion has ever yet occurred in the history of our country, nor is it likely that any opportunities at all equal in this respect to those furnished by the Centennial will be presented soon again.

Very many educated people in the United States have but faint and extremely insufficient ideas of how great a country they live in. They know, indeed, that it extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from a latitude of oranges and bananas to one where a temperature that freezes quicksilver excites no surprise. But mere figures and maps can no more give an adequate idea of what our country is than a statement of measurements and dimensions can convey a sufficient idea of the magnificence of St. Peter's at Rome. To meet a single intelligent individual from a distant part of the country often gives a clearer conception of what that part of the country really is than a study of all the figures of the census relating to it would furnish. The individual in question might indeed be less accurate than the census, (though there are instances in which it would be quite possible for him to be a good deal more so,) but the pictures of life and the descriptions of the people which he would be able to give might supply to his auditor a kind of information which would not be accessible in any other way. We are apt in these days to make too much of mere figures and statistics. There are a great many important facts in regard to the condition and character of a population which cannot be embodied in any possible combinations of the ten digits.

The Centennial Exhibition will, in its relation to our own country—for our remarks in this article are intended to be confined to that relation—not only contribute an illustration of the industry, resources, and ingenuity of the different portions of our nation, but will also enable the people in one part of the land to know what the people in the other parts are. This latter object, indeed, is nominally only a secondary one. It will not ostensibly, perhaps not consciously, be the reason that will bring many of the concourse there. But it is, at the same time, an object, the accomplishment of which will add incalculably to the interest and value of the great national celebration.

OBITUARY.

COL. WILLIAM H. FRY.

Col. William H. Fry, late of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Brevet Brigadier General of the United States Army, died on the 23d of June last in Middle Park, Colorado. Although young in years, the deceased had attained a reputation for intrepid courage and military skill such as few of his comrades in arms had achieved. Born in Philadelphia of one of the best and most respected families of that city, he entered business as a partner of his father, Samuel B. Fry, who at that time was at the head of one of wealthiest and most substantial houses in Philadelphia. At the breaking out of the war the son enlisted in the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, with which command he served up to the close of the contest. At the start he enlisted as a common soldier, fighting his way up from rank to rank until he attained the position of Colonel, and afterward of Brevet Brigadier General. At the battle of Ball's Bluff he fought by the side of the gallant Col. Baker, ex-Senator from Oregon, whose death at that early period of the war was so universally mourned. In this engagement and a number of others which followed young Fry distinguished himself for his bravery and discretion, so that in a few months he had reached the rank of Captain. On another occasion, several years later, he was ordered by Sheridan to take a certain battery which occupied a commanding position. Though the point was almost impregnable, and any assault on it was sure to be attended with immense loss, Fry led the charge up the slope and succeded, after a severe struggle, in wresting it from the hands of the enemy. Before venturing on the forlorn hope he had told a friend that the attempt meant "death or capture," and he was right. Within half an hour the rebels had rallied in overwhelming numbers and retaken the coveted position, destroying or capturing the entire number of its defenders. Among the prisoners was Fry, who was soon afterward transferred to the prison-pen at Salisbury, N. C. Here the malarial fever and kindred diseases swept off his companions by the hundred, while his own health sank almost beyond recovery. Nothing but an iron will and the determination, come what would, to live to rejoin the Union ranks once more kept him from succumbing to the terrible privations of his prison life. On securing his exchange he reported to Sheridan. He remarked, on saluting his superior, "You sent me into a dangerous trap that time, General." "I know it," replied Sheridan; "but that battery had to be taken, and I knew that you could take it, and you did." At the close of the war Col. Fry left the service, covered with honorable scars and respected and loved by all who knew him. His education, refinement, and social qualities made him a favorite both in military and civic circles, and for a number of years he was the centre of a large circle of admiring friends. Few men were more popular in social and business life, and up to the last he retained in an eminent degree the large-heartedness and generosity which had distinguished his character from boyhood. The last years of his life were spent in mining operations in Colorado. In the middle of June last, he started from Denver for Middle Park, with the intention of returning within a fortnight and then proceeding to California. During the journey he suffered from the cold atmosphere of the mountains, and for the last few nights was unable to obtain any rest. He died, as already stated, on the morning of the 23d ult. His death was in large part the result of the strain upon his system during his incarceration in the rebel prison-pen at Salisbury. A few days before all was over he received a letter from his father asking him to give up his roving life, and announcing that a recently-deceased aunt had left him a handsome competency. At the time of his death Col. Fry was in his thirty-fourth year.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a matter of national interest at the present moment, I beg you will not only give space to the following remarks, but add such comments as you may think appropriate under the circumstances.

It is now very well known that the people of the United States are to be very extensively represented at the Chilian Exposition, to open at Santiago in September next. Very great numbers of the samples of the manufactured articles of this country have already been sent, and the number will be greatly increased by the shipments during this month. Many of our products of this kind will now, for the first time, be introduced to South America, and those already known in some of those States will during this fair make vastly wider acquaintance than heretofore enjoyed. Having been intimately associated with this movement of our industrial interests for more than a year past, I feel to some extent a sense of individual responsibility for it. While I represent the interests of the country which opens this exhibition, as her consular agent in this city, my desire for, and my pride in, the successful result of this venture of United States exhibitors—my countrymen—is intense and renders me extremely anxious. I am impelled, therefore, after all my private advice to the same effect, to publicly advise such as have sent, or may send, contributions requiring practical skill for their display and application to their destined uses, such as labor-saving machinery, to by no means neglect to send the force requisite for such display and application. And still further, in making the selection of that force, to keep continually in view the idea of their permanent residence in that country and send such as may be willing to do so if sufficient inducements offer.

South America will do comparatively little with the inventions which have conduced so much to our development, and which she so much needs, and our market there will not increase as we hope unless our skilled hands and inventive brains go there, and stay there and apply them. To secure this indispensable migration the transportation lines between this country and Chili offer extremely low rates of fare, which, with the bonus offered by the Government of Chili, reduces the expense to a trifle.

As an American, proud of my country's position, and jealous of her honor and interests, I confess to an almost if not equal solicitude for the prosperity and welfare of Chili, the leading Republic of South America, a feeling which springs from ties far dearer than any which belong to my official relations.

STEPHEN ROGERS,
Consul, and President of the New-York Commission for the Exposition, No. 249 West Forty-second street.

HOW TO GET PLENTY OF WATER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The City newspapers are in a state of considerable and justifiable excitement over the discovery of New-York's danger in event of an extended conflagration. Will you permit a reader of your popular paper to offer a few words on the subject to other readers? These words will be in support of the theory that New-York, while the eminent officers in charge of the Croton Aqueduct Department have brought to our City an abundant supply of water, does not know how to use it. New-York to-day, with its million inhabitants, has about the same supply of water that London has with 3,800,000 inhabitants. New-York complains of a short supply of water; London concedes that its citizens are fairly supplied. The apparent contradiction of these statements finds but one solution, namely, that New-York wastes it water, while London simply uses it.

The public clamor of New-York finds a mouthpiece in Chief Engineer Bates, of the Fire Department, who demands more hydrants, with larger supply pipes. If investigation shows his demand to be reasonable, deduction will assure us that to grant the demand will result in the appropriation of more water to meet the increased capacity for its use. Looking, then, in natural order, for this increased supply, we contemplate the statistics of the Croton Board, and find that, the aqueduct capacity being but 115,000,000 gallons daily, we are now appropriating 110,000,000 gallons a day, or ninety-seven per cent. of the whole possible amount. Next in order, therefore, must be a new aqueduct, then enlarged mains for distribution of the more generous streams. All this involves an expenditure of some ten millions of dollars if the work be economically done.

In place of this costly outlay, the offer of a few sober words is made gratis. New-York no more needs an additional supply of water than a cat needs two tails. We are now *wasting* a larger amount of water than $5,000,000 will add to our supply, and that waste can be stopped beyond a peradventure without sensible restraint on the part of any individual, and with as absolute a certainty as that the expenses to be incurred for the contemplated additional supply will bring that supply to us.

No request of the authorities, either warning or mandatory, will stop this waste. Increase of water tax will not do it. The dispensation of an extensive and unquenched conflagration would scare us but for a moment. The former methods have been tried frequently, and have proved impotent; the latter disaster has occurred elsewhere, and the warning has gone unheeded. So long as individual care and saving produce no advantage to the individual he recognizes no merit in the needed carefulness, nor will he exercise himself concerning it. Make the strawberry supply a free use at public expense, met by public tax, and it matters not whether the cost be a dollar a quart or five cents, every man will eat his fill and throw away the surplus.

One method only has been found adequate to stop the waste of water, and that method has never failed of success. Where meters have been used their effect has been magical. In Boston they effected the result of reducing the average daily use of water within ten years from 100 gallons a person to fifty-four gallons per capita for the entire city. In Liverpool they reduced the per capita daily use in a district of 30,000 people from thirty-three gallons to thirteen gallons. In Nashville, Tenn., they accomplished a yearly saving of 135,000,000 of gallons.

Why should a method so simple—tried and proven to be efficacious—not be availed of? Its alternative is more serious than is generally comprehended. Unmetred water means inevitably licentious use of it—wicked, wanton waste, not only knowing no restraint, but so indulging waste that its growth becomes monstrous, as is now witnessed in New-York, where the supply ascertained to be ample for 2,000,000 people—a supply thirty-three per cent. more than the European average—is wholly insufficient for a scant million. Give us new aqueducts, new mains, more hydrants, and note New-York soon asking for still more. Give us metres, and note unstinted use without waste, and the present supply all that our children's children need.

EQUITY.

RELIEF FOR THE COURT OF APPEALS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your well-merited compliment to the late Commissioners of Appeals you suggest as possibly desirable the revival of that commission, with the remark that "it has already become apparent to careful observers that the present Court of Appeals cannot dispose of all the cases that may be brought before it."

Now, it is a question if public economy would not suggest a different and more permanent relief, by restricting appeals to the Court of Appeals.

The following was suggested in a circular addressed to the Constitutional Convention of 1867, as a proper constitutional amendment on this point. Its adoption then would by this time have left any Commissioners of Appeals hereafter to be created without occupation:

"SECTION 2. The said Court of Appeals shall exercise no original jurisdiction, and their appellate jurisdiction shall be restricted to cases to be brought by appeal from the judgment of a General Term of the Supreme Court, where the judgment recovered shall be $5,000 or upward, or the damages, as laid in the original complaint, shall be $5,000 or more, and where the judgment is for the defendant, the General Term rendering such judgment shall certify that the plaintiff had probable cause for claiming damages in such amount.

Appeals may also be brought to the Court of Appeals from any judgment of any General Term of the Supreme Court, providing the General Term rendering such judgment shall certify on the minutes of their decision, as a part of the same, that such appeal ought to be allowed for some one or more of the following reasons, to wit: First—That the issues, joined in said action, involve the construction of some provision of the Constitution, or of some statute law not heretofore construed by the Court of Appeals. Second—That the issues in such action are raised on the construction of a will involving principles not theretofore settled by the Court of Appeals. And excepting as is herein above provided, the said Court of Appeals shall not exercise jurisdiction."

Restriction on appeals would diminish the calendar of our highest court by at least one-half; but it would induce a more thorough trial of cases in the courts below. Many cases now go through the Special and General Terms of the Supreme Court merely *pro forma*, from the avowed determination of counsel to rest only on the judgment of the Court of Appeals. With the right of appeal to the Court of Appeals open to frivolous litigations, two Commissions of Appeals will become an early necessity.

JOHN M. STEARNS.

A NEW-YORK MODEL YACHT CLUB.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your interesting notice of Sunday last, of the minature yachting at Prospect Park, you mention "a series of very interesting experiments," and "a feat which has never been attempted before," the sailing of a model yacht before the wind.

Allow me, Sir, to correct this statement, and at the same time to call your attention to the existence of the "New-York Model Yacht Club." This club was formed over two years ago, and all its regattas have been sailed to windward and back, and the members have no difficulty whatever in accomplishing this feat. But as we have no suitable and accessible sheet of water to sail our yachts on, and have to travel all distances from the Hackensack River to the great South or Fire Island Bay, the doings of the club are little known. It is, however, composed of men who see more than a mere pleasant pastime in this sport, men who believe that with proper regulations and limitation much may be learned and many scientific theories be practically and correctly determined. The membership of the club includes practical yachtsmen, yacht builders, and experienced draughtsmen, and all we want is a suitable piece of water. Perhaps if you kindly publish this letter some of your readers may inform us where such can be had. We have some models that would not disgrace any club in the world, but up to the present have found no place to sail them satisfactorily. Very truly yours,

SECRETARY.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 1, 1875.

A CONSPIRACY.

CURIOUS REVELATION OF AN ATTEMPT TO FIX ON A CLERGYMAN THE CRIME OF PROCURING AN ASSASSINATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—The *Post* last evening published a narrative of nine columns in length purporting to be the true story of the circumstances connected with the troubles of Rev. Mr. Parshall, of Oakland. Some two years ago Mr. Parshall was tried by a church council (in October and November, 1873,) for lascivious conduct with certain members of his flock, and was convicted and left town, going to Vallejo and finally settling at Heraldsburg, Sonoma County. On the 23d of October last the community was startled by a report that P. H. Sumner, a real estate agent, who had been a prominent member of Parshall's church at Oakland, had been the victim of an attempted assassination and had been taken to his home severely wounded. He kept his bed for several weeks, being attended by friends and physicians and interviewed by reporters. He showed anonymous letters warning him of harm if he did not stop his persecution of Parshall; and finally made an ante-mortem statement that he was waylaid by two men on the night in question, and on his refusing to sign a compact to set Parshall all right, was assaulted as before mentioned. Instead of dying after this statement Sumner, went East with his family, and during his absence Parshall commenced suit against the *Post* for the publication of Sumner's ante-mortem statement. Sumner returned in May last, saying that he had obtained a good deal of information about Parshall in the East which would help the *Post* in the libel suit. He called on Col. W. H. L. Barnes, who was the conductor of the case for the *Post*, and showed him a number of anonymous letters, which he claimed to have received during September, 1874, all breathing a spirit of hostility on account of his opposition to Parshall. Subsequently he told Barnes he had discovered the man who attacked him, and within a day or so brought to Barnes' office a man named Purvis, who acknowledged having committed the assault on Sumner at the request of Parshall; that Parshall was an old friend of his, and worked on his sympathies until he consented to commit the deed. Purvis also named as his accomplice one J. C. Rogerson, of Oakland, a clerk in the employ of Bowers Bros. He showed letters purporting to be from Parshall relative to the contemplated assassination, which were in the same handwriting as those produced by Sumner.

Capt. Lees, detective, was called into the case, and made a critical examination of Purvis and the whole affair. He discovered a discrepancy which aroused his suspicions, and the upshot of the whole matter is that Purvis, and subsequently Summer, being confronted with the evidence obtained, finally confessed that the whole affair, including the injuries received by Summer, the anonymous letters received by him and the supposed correspondence between Purvis and Parshall, was a conspiracy to ruin Parshall.

The *Post* was informed of the disclosures on account of there being a libel suit against it by Parshall. On Monday Parshall was notified by telegraph, and on his arrival on Tuesday it was determined to proceed at once against Sumner, and yesterday a suit was commenced against him in the Twentieth District Court by Parshall, with damages laid at $5,000, for libel contained in the so-called ante-mortem statement.

SLOW SALE OF MICHIGAN LANDS.

The Lansing (Mich.) *Republican* of the 2d inst. says: "The auction sale of State lands held at the State Land Office on Tuesday did not attract the usual number of land men who have been in the habit of attending previous sales, and only 8,000 acres were sold, out of over 60,000 acres offered. The prices ranged from $1 25 to $10 per acre. The balance of these lands will be placed in market subject to private purchase. The hard times have their effect on these sales, for if these lands had been similarly offered five years ago hardly an acre would have been left. Nearly all of the lands purchased were paid for in State 'scrip.'"

DEMOCRATIC INJUSTICE.

PARTISAN TRICKERY IN THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

A REPUBLICAN CONTESTANT FOR A SEAT DENIED A HEARING—THE PROPOSED INCREASE OF SENATORIAL DISTRICTS—THE MONEYED CORPORATIONS AND THE LEGISLATURE—EFFORT TO REPEAL THE LOCAL OPTION LAW—THE DANGER OF THE REPUBLICANS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Saturday, July 3, 1875.

As the Legislature approaches the end of the session the partisanship of the majority begins to be more apparent, and in the next two weeks there will probably be several matters brought up which will occasion violent party action. Changes in the election laws are under consideration, and it is thought that to the disgraceful legislation of last year will be added still more objectionable enactments, designed to give the Democratic Party a firmer hold upon the politics of the State; but these propositions, whatever they may be, will be steadily resisted by the Republicans, who will feel justified, no doubt, in resorting to all proper parliamentary measures to defeat them. The temper of the majority was shown in the House during the past week in a contested election case. One of the Democratic candidates for the Legislature in Stonington was returned as elected by a plurality of one. His Republican competitor contested on the ground of an error in the count in the second voting district of the town, and a comparison of the votes cast for State officers and for Representatives show a discrepancy sufficient to justify an opening of the ballot box. In a recount in 1872 a similar discrepancy was shown in the town of Southington, between the votes cast for the State ticket and for Senator, on the Democratic side, and the Senate, which was Republican at that time fourteen to seven, ordered a recount; and, the error being disclosed, the seat was given to Senator Pond, Democrat, of Hartford, Senator Cole, Republican, being unseated. This case was urged as a precedent, but the Democratic majority refused to consider it, and solidly voted to give the contestant leave to withdraw. This partisan action of the House, in refusing to do an act of justice to the Republican minority, has excited considerable feeling, and it is probable that the effect of it will be seen in the next vote to be taken on the proposed Senate amendment.

This amendment proposes to increase the Senatorial districts of the State to not more than forty-nine, nor less than forty-one. It has already failed of the necessary two-thirds vote in the House, and went to the Senate, where it was approved, and now goes back to the lower branch, and is made the special order for Thursday of next week. Meanwhile the Democrats have held one caucus for the purpose of uniting their party in its support, because it is considered a good political measure, as, if it goes to the people and is approved, the next Legislature will be called upon to redistrict the State, and there will be a fair chance to gerrymander. When the previous vote was taken in the House, three-fourths of the Republicans supported the amendment, while about the same proportion of Democrats voted against it. Now, since it is shown that the Democrats are seeking to make political capital, and are not disposed to act fairly toward the minority on any measure that involves partisan advantages, the Republicans will consider whether it will be safe to pass the amendments and give the Democracy an opportunity to display the worst sort of partisanship over a matter which should, of all others, have an equitable adjustment. From present appearances the amendment will be defeated, even if the Democrats support it unanimously, because of the fear that its adoption would not be for the benefit of the whole public, but only for the advantage of the Democratic Party.

A DANGEROUS LEGISLATURE.

Mention has already been made of the crudeness of much of the legislation that has been proposed at the present session. This comes from the fact that the great blessing of a distinctive reform movement brings to the surface new and inexperienced men who imagine themselves possessed of exceptionally good ideas of government, when in reality they do not understand the first principles of wise legislation. There is a tendency in all such movements to agrarianism, and this disposition is so manifest in many of the acts of the present body that reflecting people are waiting with considerable anxiety for the final adjournment to be reached. They do not feel that property interests are safe in the hands of such an inconsiderate assemblage of law-makers. An ignorant clamor against corporations is liable to control both branches of the Legislature in the passage of acts affecting the vital interests of the most stable moneyed institutions. There seems to be a wish to run the whole State Government upon the revenues derived from the taxation of these corporations, and indeed that has got to be the policy of the State, substantially hastened by the desire of the country districts to pay little; and yet, while the State has gone so far and is taking out of the life insurance companies, savings banks, and railroad companies a large proportion of its revenue, there is a continual effort to pick flaws in these corporations, and subject them to the most grievous and frequently most hazardous annoyances of legislation. There seems to be a willingness especially to meddle with the business of life insurance companies, and in no field of corporate existence is there so much prevailing ignorance as is shown toward these institutions. Everything to secure their solvency is, of course, eminently wise and proper; but plans and systems of insurance are proposed, and taxes inflicted upon contingent assets as if they were the same in character as the assets of a bank, which are subject to immediate call. This legislation is dangerous, because these moneyed corporations stand before it in a prejudiced light, and it is easy for demagogues or designing men to control it. The best educated minds only should be employed when grave questions of finance and of systems involved in them are to be considered. I do not speak extravagantly in the least when I say that there will be a wide sense of relief when the reform movement of the present year reaches its last stage and goes back to its primitive worthlessness.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.

A vigorous effort is being made to secure the repeal of the local option provision in the License law, and so great a pressure is being brought by a powerful lobby in the interest of the liquor dealers that it is possible a majority report in favor of repeal may be got from the Temperance Committee Democrats. The Republicans held a caucus this week and talked this matter up somewhat, and a good deal was said as to the expediency of meeting the attempt to strike down local option by making a party movement in favor of prohibition, either by reviving the old Maine law, so called, which has stood the test of the Supreme Court here, or by sustaining a License law which shall authorize the sale of liquor only for medicinal, mechanical, or chemical purposes. If the Republicans should go to this extreme they would commit suicide, unquestionably. Connecticut will never stand prohibition; it has been tried and proved to be practically free rum. Local option gives to the restriction the force of public sentiment, and to free sale the force of law, and in that gives respect and dignity to law. A prohibitory law can only be enforced where public sentiment will sustain it, and where it is not sustained it is a violated enactment, carrying a moral weight behind it which weakens all law. The Republicans can have no more security for popular support than by adhering to local option as a true principle of legislation on the subject of temperance—a reasonable and fair compromise between extremes, if you please—and if the Democrats are fools enough to go against it the issue will be one that will sustain the principle and the party that upholds it. Certainly it is to be hoped that the Republicans will not be so unwise as to follow the course marked out by some caucus advocates, a few of whom carelessly announced that prohibition might be supported as a piece of party policy, as with it as much rum could be had as without it.

There are two special investigations going on—one into the management of the State Prison, and the other into the affairs of the Reform School. Neither will probably result in any startling changes. Both institutions evidently need some reforming.

A fine display of partisanship has taken place this week at a meeting of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts. By a little system of trading, three Republican State Attorneys for New-London and Middlesex Counties were removed to make room for Democratic reformers, and now there are six Democratic attorneys and only two Republicans.

The Legislative Committee on Insurance has recommended a bill which repeals the charter of the New-Haven National Life and Trust Company on the 1st of September, unless by that time the company makes up its impairment, which is represented to be $400,000, to the satisfaction of the Insurance Commissioner.

A special reform bill was reported yesterday which increases the fees of Sheriffs from $3 to $5 for attendance upon the courts. The occasion of it is the fact that the Sheriffs in six of the eight counties are now Democrats. The change will amount to many thousands of dollars.

THE RACE-HORSE LEXINGTON.

PEDIGREE, HISTORY, AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE DEAD RACER—THE SIRE OF A HOST OF KINGS OF THE TURF.

A report from Lexington, Ky., announces the death of Lexington, the blind hero of the Woodburn stud farm, the great race-horse, and the king of sires. The death of this renowned horse will cause great sorrow to every turfman in the country. His great prowess as a race-horse, as well as his remarkable career as a sire, had endeared the name of Lexington to every lover of thoroughbred stock in the country. While upon the turf Lexington overshadowed all his contemporaries, and for twenty years his record remained as a mark of admiration. He has always stood at the head of winning sires, and has left behind him sons and daughters who will keep his memory fresh for generations to come. Lexington was bred by Dr. E. Warfield, near Lexington, Ky., and foaled March 17, 1850. His pedigree was as follows: Lexington by Boston, (he, by Timoleon, out of Sister to Tuckahoe, by Ball's Florizel.) Lexington's dam was Alice Carneal, by imported Sarpedon; second dam, Rowena, by Sumpter; third dam, Lady Grey, by Robin Grey; fourth dam, Maria, by Melzar; fifth dam by imported Highflyer, sixth dam by imported Fearnaught, seventh dam by Ariel, eighth dam by Jack of Diamonds, ninth dam Old Diamond, (called Dutchess.) Both Jack of Diamonds and Old Diamond were imported by Gen. Spottswood, of Virginia, and both were by Cullen's Arabian. To show the purity and high lineage of Lexington, it is necessary to say that imported Sarpedon, the sire of Alice Carneal, (Lexington's dam,) was by Emilius, dam Icaria, by The Flyer, &c. Sumpter was by Sir Archy, dam by imported Robin Redbreast, sister to the dam of Flirtilla. Robin Grey, the sire of Lexington's third dam, was by imported Royalist, out of Bellaire, by Grey Diamond, granddam Queen, by imported St. George, sire out of Primrose, by Cassius; and the sire of Lexington's seventh dam, Ariel, was by imported Moreton's Traveler, dam Tasker's imported Selima, by the Godolphin Arabian. It is unnecessary to pursue the line further, as turfmen will readily observe from what we have given that Lexington's pedigree extends to the Arabians, and the purity of his blood thoroughly established. Boston, the sire of Lexington, was a grand race-horse, and, like his son, the best of his day. He first appeared in 1836, and during his racing career of seven years started forty-five times and won forty victories. It must be remembered that in those days all races were in heats, and of the forty-five in which Boston started thirty were four-mile heats, five of which he walked over; nine were three-mile heats, one of which was a walk over, and one a two mile-heat. From such a horse as this a son like Lexington was to be expected. Alice Carneal, Lexington's dam, never ran in public until she was five years old, and, being of a particularly high, nervous temperament, she could not be brought to the track in good condition, and only won once during her career.

LEXINGTON'S PERFORMANCES.

Lexington first appeared as a three-year old on May 23, 1853, at Lexington, Ky., under the name of Darly, in the Association Stakes for three-year olds, mile heats, which he won in two straight heats. Twelve started, and he distanced them all. Four days after this he ran for the Citizens' Stakes, for three-year olds, two mile heats, and won in three heats. After this he came into the hands of Mr. R. Ten Broeck, and was matched against Sallie Waters, a four-year old, by imported Glencoe, for $8,500, Mr. Ten Broeck betting $3,500 against $5,000. The race was run in three-mile heats, at New-Orleans, Dec. 2, 1853. Lexington distanced his competitor in the second heat. His next appearance was in the great Post Stakes of $5,000 each, play or pay, four-mile heats, at New-Orleans, April 1, 1854. The starters were Lexington, Lecompte, Highlander, and Arrow. Lexington won in two heats, distancing all but Lecompte. A week afterward Lexington met Lecompte and Reube at the same place in a race of four-mile heats and was beaten by Lecompte in two heats. The result of this race led to much feeling, and Mr. Ten Broeck issued a challenge to any horse in the country, which resulted in Lexington's being matched against the fastest time on record, 7:26, made by Lecompte in the race mentioned above. The stakes were $20,000. The race came off at the Metairie Course, New-Orleans, April 2, 1855, and Lexington, carrying 103 pounds and ridden by Gilpatrick, won in 7:19¾, which stood at the head of the record until last year, when it was beaten by Lexington's grandson, Fellowcraft, at Saratoga, by a quarter of a second. Mr. Ten Broeck was again challenged by Mr. T. J. Wells, the owner of Lecompte, for a race of four-mile heats, and they again appeared in competition on the Metairie Course, on April 24. Lexington won in the first heat, Lecompte being drawn in the second. The time was 7:23¾. This was Lexington's last appearance, and he made his first season in the stud in 1855 at the farm of W. F. Harper, and the next year stood at the same place. In 1856 Mr. Ten Broeck sold Lexington to Mr. R. A. Alexander for $15,000, and he has stood at the Woodburn farm until his death. Lexington, in his career, was beaten but once out of seven starts, and his total winnings were $56,500.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DEAD RACER.

Lexington was a blood bay, about 15 hands 3 inches high, and has been fully described frequently. His fore and hind feet and pasterns, and a small portion of the hind legs above the pastern joints were white; his bones were not particularly large, except the backbone, which was immense. He had plenty of muscle, and his ears were handsome and wide apart. His head, though not small, was clean, bony, and handsome. His nostrils were large, the jawbone uncommonly wide, and the jaws wide apart, affording abundant room for a clear and well-detached throttle. His arms, which came out well from the body, were long, strong, and muscular, and were sufficiently wide apart for a good chest. About fifteen years ago Lexington went blind, but he has not generally transmitted his affliction to his offspring. Up to the year 1866 Lexington had sired 52 winners at mile heats who won 122 races, 39 winners at two miles and heats who won 102 races, 16 winners at three miles, and heats who won 30 races, and 8 winners at four miles and heats who won 12 races. Since 1866 the winning sons and daughters of Lexington have added double this number, but it is sufficient to say that as the sire of Kentucky, Asteroid, Idlewild, Norfolk, Leatherlungs, Thunder, Arcola, Harry of the West, Daniel Boone, Jack Malone, Harry Bassett, Tom Bowling, Joe Daniels, Wanderer, and other great horses, Lexington's fame will live in the memories of turfmen for generations to come. Lexington founded a line of race-horses unequaled by the offspring of any other stallion in this country or England. In his declining years Lexington even bettered the record of his earlier career as a sire, for Tom Bowling, Harry Bassett, Preakness, and Wanderer stand as fitting representatives of the noble animal. The announcement of his death therefore will be received with sorrow by the entire racing public.

A SMART URCHIN.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* says: "Among the pupils of the Houghton Institute is Sterling Bush, only four years of age. The little fellow does not know one letter from another in the alphabet, and yet he spells words of one, two, and even three syllables with perfect correctness and without a moment's hesitation. He is a literary phenomenon in a small way."

WATERING-PLACE NOTES.

ACCIDENTS AT NIAGARA.

VERY GREAT DANGER, BUT FEW CASUALTIES—THE CARE EXERCISED BY VISITORS—INCIDENTS OF YEARS GONE BY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NIAGARA FALLS, Saturday, July 3, 1875.

Considering the situation, and the danger that is in reaching distance at almost every step about Niagara, it is one of the most remarkable things of the place that so few casualties occur. The feet of the tourist—to say nothing of those of the horses that draw him, if he will ride—are environed with peril, and there are scores of places, the ordinary resorts of those who wish to see the sublimity of the scenes to the best advantage, where there is literally but a single step between life and death. At Prospect Park, it is true, a neat and substantial stone wall, hip high, has been erected along the angle formed by the shore above and the shore below the American Fall, and a person could not dash himself over the precipice at this point without considerable exertion being put forth to surmount the wall. But walk thence along the shore of the American Rapids to the Bath Island Bridge, where hundreds go daily; thence cross the bridge, and make the long circuit of Goat Island, as other hundreds do, and on some days thousands, and the points are numerous where a little deviation to the right or left will pitch you into the grasp of the rapids, or more than a hundred feet upon the rocks below. I believe, from my own observation, that the people who come here are habitually careful—barring, of course, that small class of rattle-brained fellows who are bound to venture unnecessarily into danger, to make an exhibition of themselves. Two young gentlemen of this kind I saw out on one of those slippery rocks almost at the verge of the abyss, just below where the old Terrapin Tower used to stand. Their box-toed shoes dangled carelessly over the edge of the fall, and the smoke of their cigars mingled with its spray, while their faces were turned complacently up to us who stood on the bank above, as who should say, "Now, don't we and Niagara together make rather a fine sight?" But, saving the few of this kind, and admitting the caution generally exercised hereabout, it is still wonderful to me that with such abundant opportunity for accidents to sight-seers so very few occur. Even to one familiar with the falls for thirty years past, it would be difficult to count off a dozen of them. My recollection goes back hardly as far as the death of a man, whose name I have forgotten, by the falling of a fragment on his head from the overhanging cliffs of Goat Island as he was walking beneath. Another one of precisely this kind I think has never occurred. Then there was the sad fate of the young lady who in stooping for a flower near Table Rock became dizzy at the sight of the yawning chasm at her feet and pitched over to her death. The subject was mournful enough, and should have been spared by the people who delight in writing doggerel apropos of the falls, and everything else that comes into their heads; but about the time of this accident some traveling idiot recorded in the album of visitors kept at the Museum, near by, that Miss ——

> "At the early age of twenty-three
> Was pitched into e-ter-ni-ty."

Perhaps the most tragic and distressing of these occurrences happened about the year 1849; and well do I remember the excitement and sympathy which it widely called forth. It was very romantic—indeed, dramatic in its details. A small party had come down from Buffalo for an afternoon's pleasure at the Falls, among them a young gentleman, the lady to whom he was engaged, and her little sister. The party were standing on the northern side of Luna Island, a few rods above the American Fall, watching the waters as they swept by, when the young man playfully caught up the child and swung her toward the water, saying, "Now, Lizzie, I'll throw you over the falls." She screamed in real terror, and sprang from his arms right into the rapids. He instantly followed her, and in his vain attempt to save her both were swept over together. Their bodies were found on the rocks below, a portion of her dress remaining wrapped round his arm.

It is not a rare occurrence for people to be carried over the falls; three or four such casualties, on the average, are reported every year, but the victims are rarely of the visiting class. They result from the use of row-boats on the river above the falls and rapids. Such use is common enough, and ordinarily safe enough. It must be remembered that the declivity of the river-bed over which the rapids tumble begins much less than two miles above the fall; large steamboats descend to Chippewa, on the Canadian side, two miles above. Between this place, and between Schlosser, on the American side, and Buffalo, a distance of twenty miles, the only impediment to navigation is the strong, steady current, which only steam can make head against. Steamboats and tugs frequently pass up and down, daily in the warm season, and it is quite within the limits of possibility that an accident to the machinery might leave one of them to drift helplessly down into the clutch of the rapids, and on to the fearful leap. Such an accident has never happened yet, and I hope it never may; but it is entirely possible. Small boats are chiefly used in fishing and in crossing to and from Chippewa. The loss or the breaking of an oar renders them helpless, and dozens of them have in this way been swept over the falls with their living contents. Sometimes they are seen on their terrible journey and reported; often it happens in the night, and the fact is unknown until the finding of the body or bodies. It may be weeks afterward, somewhere in the river below, and sometimes in Lake Ontario.

Suicides at Niagara are rare indeed; with the exception of the crazy gentleman who walked into the rapids above Table Rock last Summer, I do not remember any.

POSTAL CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The following are the postal changes for the week ending July 3:

New-England.—Postmasters Appointed—Henry L. Fickett, North Rownal, Cumberland County, Me.; J. Frank Carter, Unity, Waldo County, Me.; James W. Mountfort, West Cumberland, Cumberland County, Me.; Charles C. Kimball, Charlestown, Sullivan County, N. H.; A. P. Richards, Goshen, Sullivan County, N. H.; Mrs. Carrie Morris, Dorchester, Grafton County, N. H.; Mrs. Mary E. Scruton, Farmington, Strafford County, N. H.; Mrs. M. W. McDaniels, Lower Cabot, Washington County, Vt. Names Changed—Saugus, Essex County, Mass., to East Saugus; and Saugus Centre, Essex County, to Saugus.

New-York.—Postmasters Appointed—Sanford Carhart, Fuller's Station, Albany County; Erastus A. Whiting, Guilford Centre, Chenango County; Clarence W. Finch, Richford, Tioga County; David Pyatt, Sea Cliff Grove, Queens County; Mrs. Sarah A. Peck, Walesville, Oneida County; Cyrus Whitlock, West Davenport, Delaware County. Office Discontinued—Cruso, Seneca County.

Pennsylvania.—Office Established—Dickey's Mountain, Fulton County, Benjamin R. Simpson, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Isaac Yoke, Coal Bluff, Washington County; Tilghman H. Seider, East Texas, Lehigh County; Joseph R. Arnold, Rockton, Clearfield County; George F. Motzer, Union Forge, Lebanon County.

Maryland.—Office Established—St. Denis, Baltimore County, John W. Houser, Postmaster. Postmaster Appointed—Enoch Clark, Whiteleysburg, Caroline County.

PROF. MARSH AND THE RED CLOUD AGENCY.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 4.—The *Palladium* of to-morrow morning will contain the following letter from Prof. O. C. Marsh:

YALE COLLEGE, NEW-HAVEN, July 3, 1875.

Hon. E. P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 1st inst. informing me of the appointment of Hon. A. H. Bullock, of Massachusetts; Hon. T. C. Fletcher, of Missouri; and Hon. George W. Lane, of New-York, as a committee to investigate the affairs at Red Cloud Agency. I have as yet received no communication from the gentlemen named, but I will at once proceed to prepare a detailed statement embodying the evidence on this subject now in my possession, a copy of which I will with pleasure lay before the committee so soon as they inform me that they have organized and are ready to act. Yours very truly,

O. C. MARSH.

AN INSANE FAMILY.

The Schenectady *Star* says that on Friday two inmates of the county insane receptacle at the almshouse were taken to the Utica Insane Asylum. Their names are Agnes Alwell and a young woman named Gillespie. The latter is from West Glenville, and is one of a family of nine children. Her mother was at one time insane, and each one of the children when about reaching the age of twenty-three years has become insane. Some of the children are dead, but all of the living are inmates of hospitals for the insane.

THE AMERICAN TEAM.

PRIVATE HOSPITALITIES ON THE FOURTH—THE AMERICANS TO VISIT EDINBURGH.

DUBLIN, July 4.—Several of the American riflemen dined to-day at the residence of Mr. Milner, of the Irish Team, and others at the residence of Mr. Waterhouse. The affairs were private and informal. The usual sentiments were proposed by the hosts, the most honored being "The day we celebrate."

The American Team have been invited to a banquet in Edinburgh. They will soon visit that city, stopping at Belfast and Glasgow on their way.

GREAT BRITAIN.

INDEPENDENCE DAY TO BE OBSERVED IN LONDON AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE—SPEECHES TO BE MADE.

LONDON, July 5—5:30 A. M.—Leading Americans here have prepared to celebrate the Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence to-day at the Crystal Palace. The object of the demonstration will be to promote good feeling between Englishmen and Americans.

Minister Schenck will preside. Mr. E. P. Carpenter will open the proceedings at 5:30 P. M., and introduce Mr. Schenck, who will deliver an address. Among the gentlemen who will be called upon to respond to the toasts are Mr. Freeman H. Morse, Gen. William Stokes, Col. Forney, and McCullagh Torrens, M. P. The meeting will be followed by a great display of fire-works, including a magnificent illumination, representing the United States Centennial Exhibition.

FRANCE.

THIRTY-FIVE BRIDGES DESTROYED—THE RAIN UNCEASING.

LONDON, July 5.—The *Standard's* special dispatches report that thirty-five bridges were destroyed by the recent floods in the south of France. The rains continue heavy and incessant.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The private residence of Waterman Smith, of Manchester, N. H., was totally destroyed yesterday morning by an incendiary fire. Mrs. Smith saved her life by jumping from a second-story window. The loss is about $50,000; insured for $5,000 each in the Phœnix and Germania, of New-York, and the Imperial, of London, and $5,000 on the furniture.

The roof of No. 49 Tillary street, Brooklyn, caught fire yesterday morning from some unknown cause. The premises are occupied by Mrs. Maloy, whose furniture was damaged to the extent of $100. The house belongs to W. B. Gilfillan, and was damaged $800. Insured.

The frame stable belonging to John Boyle, located on the corner of Boerum place and Pacific street, Brooklyn, caught fire at 6:15 P. M. yesterday, from some unknown cause, and was damaged to the extent of $300. Insured.

McDaniel's Theatre and seven business houses on Eddy and Seventeenth streets, Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, were destroyed by fire yesterday; loss $30,000. The fire originated in the property-room of the theatre.

A dwelling-house corner of Sixth and Grand streets, Hoboken, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. It was so located that the firemen could not reach it. The loss will be about $2,000.

At 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the dwelling No. 127 West Third street, occupied by Mollie Smith. Damage to building and contents, $75.

At 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning the awning in front of Myers' dry-goods store, No. 447 Grand street, was set fire by firecrakers and was consumed. Damage $20.

The awning of the barge Frederick Powell, lying at pier No. 55 East River, was ignited yesterday by firecrackers, and was consumed. Damage $30.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

John King was run over and killed on Saturday evening on the New-Bedford Railroad at Acushnet Station, Mass.

Darby O'Shaughnessy and another man fell into a raceway at Lee, Mass., on Thursday night while drunk, and the former was drowned.

The United States steamer Kansas, relieved at New-Orleans by the Canandaigua, sailed last night for Pensacola, thence to Key West. All are well on board.

The United States practice-ship Constellation arrived at New-Bedford, Mass., yesterday morning, in four days from Hampton Roads, with seventy-nine cadet midshipmen on board.

Charles Brockway, who recently served out a term at Sing Sing, was arrested in Boston yesterday. He had been engaged in "shoving" counterfeit Metropolitan horse-car tickets.

In a row among drunken sailors, on board the ship King Colrick, off the harbor of St. John, N. B., on Saturday, one man was killed and several others wounded. The whole crew are in jail.

The financial situation in St. John, New Brunswick, is somewhat easier, and it is believed that arrangements will be made to enable the shoe factories of Francis & Son and Volpey to continue operations.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 5—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest over the South and Middle Atlantic coasts, and lowest from the Indian Territory and Kansas to Illinois, variable, cloudy weather, with occasional rain, has prevailed in the South Atlantic States, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, with rain areas from Tennessee to the North-west, the lake region and the Northern portions of the Middle and Eastern States, generally clear and continued warm weather in the Gulf States. The pressure is increasing in the extreme North-west, with cooler and partly cloudy weather. The Mississippi has continued slowly rising below Keokuk.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valleys, stationary or rising barometer, easterly or southerly winds, generally warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, will prevail, with rain areas from the last district south-westward.

For the lake regions, rising barometer, northerly or easterly winds, cooler, party cloudy weather, and in the lower lake region light rains.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, higher barometer, northerly or easterly winds, and cooler or partly cloudy weather, with rains in Missouri.

For the Middle and Eastern States south-east to south-west winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, followed by rising barometer, with light rains during the morning in the latter.

The lower Mississippi will continue slowly rising.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	65°	66°	3:30 P. M.	83°	79°
6 A. M.	66°	67°	6 P. M.	75°	77°
9 A. M.	71°	72°	9 P. M.	77°	74°
12 M.	80°	77°	12 M.	72°	72°

Average temperature yesterday .... 73°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year .... 73⅝°

A SPIDER IN HER EAR.

The Watertown *Times* mentions the case of a young lady in Jefferson County, who while asleep, was suddenly awakened by a severe pain in her ear. She arose, and the pain passed off; she again lay down and was again attacked with the pain more severely than at first. She was told to pour water into the aching ear. She complied, when a large spider made its appearance.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

TESTIMONY TO THE FAITHFULNESS AND SUCCESS OF THE BLACKS SINCE EMANCIPATION.

From the New-Orleans Republican, June 30.

The recorded experiences of Southern planters since the war established the character of the colored laborer for industry and faithful service on a firm foundation. In all the crop reports, the one gratifying feature which appears, year after year, without exception, is the complimentary tribute to labor. Sometimes it is stated to be "very satisfactory," at others "never better," and this year from Memphis comes the climax, "better than ever." Truly the old libel, "lazy negroes," bids fair to go out of use in the Southern States. For the race to which it has been maliciously, ignorantly, and contemptuously applied has fairly lived it down, and compelled the spontaneous praise and admiration of their detractors. The State that can boast such a magnificent body of laborers as the colored people of the South have proved themselves to be can be in no danger of decay. Its credit is unassailable, its future prosperity assured.

We are glad to believe, too, that these good reports are not all limited to the colored people, though they necessarily come in for the lion's share in the cane, cotton, corn, rice, and tobacco fields of the South, for the reason they form the more numerous class of operatives. Yet there is no doubt their good example exerts a beneficial influence on the poor white people who have nothing to depend upon but the work of their own hands to provide for themselves and children. There can be no antagonism, for the reason that there is abundant work for all. Practically there is no limit to the demand for any of the great American agricultural products. The capacity of absorption in the Old World is sufficient to take all we can possibly raise, provided prices rule so low as to place them within the reach of the poorer hundred millions. Long before the war we were informed by statistics of undoubted intelligence and credit that when cotton goods reached a certain low point in Liverpool, they met a hitherto unusual demand in Germany and Northern Europe, from people too poor to indulge in the luxury of cotton shirts, prints, &c., at the ordinary prices. The same rule is applicable to sugar and breadstuffs. Tobacco, of all our products, is but little affected by high prices. The consumers of the weed will have it at any sacrifice, once they acquire the habit. And as the chief reliance of the United States, and especially of the South, is and must for years be our agricultural products, those who do the work must be regarded as the most useful citizens.

The colored people should be accorded the full recognition in theory as in fact of the important position which they occupy. They are in every sense of the word a part of the people, and constitute the most important element in our population. To treat them and those whom they regard as their friends as intruders, aliens, or excrescences on the body politic is a political heresy which can only have the effect finally to destroy the faction that attempts it. The last ten years has fully vindicated their character for industry, sobriety, docility, and good citizenship. Give them half a chance and they will improve in knowledge, and if some of their present detractors do not look well to their own progeny, the next generation will witness the spectacle of the children of whilom slaves outstripping the sons of the proud men who once boasted of their superiority of race. Now that the colored people are on the full march to high prosperity, we begin to feel a real anxiety for the young men of our own race. They may be saved by being taught to work, to respect the feelings of others, and to look upon every species of dependence as honorable.

EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.

Dr. Passot has communicated to the French Academy of Sciences three curious cases of men struck by lightning under their wooden barracks in the camp of Satory on the 18th of May, at 2:30 P. M. The first, named Mondon, was thrown down just as he was raising his left arm to take something. He remained insensible for upward of an hour, during which artificial respiration had to be practiced, the action of his lungs being almost suspended. His muscles were relaxed, his heart nearly still, his pulse filiform, and his pupils dilated. The syncope was followed by a delirium that lasted forty-eight hours. On his recovery he had not the slightest recollection of the accident, and scarcely felt the smart of the various burns he had; yet his limbs were neither insensible nor benumbed. The electric fluid had passed over the whole inner side of the left arm, the corresponding lateral part of the thorax, and, by bifurcation at the lumbar region, had followed the posterior side of each thigh and the inner ones of the legs, ending at the feet. His clothes were not singed, nor the buttons touched. Two days later he was quite well again, except a point of suppuration on his right leg. The second man, Toisot, was standing when he was struck; he became insensible with muscular relaxation, came to himself again after a few minutes, and had no recollection of the accident. The fluid had left slight burns along the thorax, lumbar region, and left thigh, faintly singeing his shirt without touching his other garments. It took him a week to recover. The third, Baudonniero, was standing at the door when he was struck on the left forearm and thrown down. He did not lose his senses, and a few minutes after was able to relate all the circumstances of the accident. He could get up and go to his bed, but complained that he could neither extend nor bend the fingers of his left hand. The lightning had pierced his jacket and shirt-sleeves, leaving a hole about half an inch in diameter; a very slight burn was visible on the corresponding spot of the skin, with arborescent shoots extending over the arm as far as the deltoid, and then in a line down to the extremity of the index, middle, and third fingers. These marks disappeared on the following day. To conclude, the nervous phenomena caused by the electric fluid were of but little importance. But the most singular circumstance is this: that in the first two cases it caused relaxation of the muscles, and in the third contraction.

THE TOMB OF GALLICANISM.

The *Opinion Nationale* of Paris says, with respect to the celebration of the laying of the foundation stone of the Church of the Sacred Heart at Montmartre: On the stone laid by the Archbishop of Paris it might have been written: "Here lies the Church of France, which succumbed, conquered by the Romish Church, after 300 years' resistance." The conquered of to-day is Catholicism—the Catholicism of Lacordaire, of Gratry, of Mgr. Guibert before he was made a Cardinal, of M. Dupanloup, before he submitted to M. Veuillot. The conquerors are Ignatius of Loyola, Ultramontanism, the Roman Curia, the *Univers*. All this may be immaterial to us. Only we believe that the Ultramontanes act by the annihilation of Liberal Catholicism, like those improvident Governments which direct all their efforts to the annihilation of constitutional opposition, to find themselves at last in face of a Radical anti-dynastic opposition. Ultramontanism, the conqueror of the old French churches, will now have to face adversaries who deny not this or that sort of Catholicism, but the whole of Catholicism in its dogmas, its practice, and its morals. Ultramontanism will be compelled to struggle against Rationalism, science, the freedom of the human mind; and these are forces which are not conquered with a song or the visions of Marie Alacoque.

AN OUTLOOK.

The whole country, pretty much, is against the Ohio repudiation platform, adopted by the Democratic party.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The "whole country" is the country which can be seen from the steeple of Trinity Church, in Wall street. Beyond it the people are for it.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A considerable territory "can be seen from the steeple of Trinity Church." The eye will range over New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, most of Long Island, about a third of New-Jersey, and an equal part of Connecticut, and some portions of Southern New-York, beyond the City limits—the whole containing perhaps 3,000,000 inhabitants, or more than the State of Ohio. With the States of New-York, Connecticut, and New-Jersey against any Democratic candidate on a repudiation or inflation platform, it will puzzle the *Enquirer* to tell how he is to be elected.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A SNAKE IN THE COAL-BIN.

The wife and daughter of Mr. Henry Norton, who resides in East Berlin, Conn., went into the cellar of their house on Friday last, and while there heard a peculiar noise. Searching for the cause, they found an immense rattlesnake coiled up in the coal-bin. His head was erect, and his tongue was darting out furiously. The ladies went out of the cellar in a hurry, and called the men folks, who, armed and equipped, went in to kill his snakeship. The old fellow wasn't in any hurry about dying, however, and, therefore, glided into his hole in the cellar wall. The men watched for him from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., when they shot him as he put his head out of the wall. He proved to be an old settler, having eleven rattles, and was fourteen years old. The body was skinned and stuffed; the head was too badly damaged to be made available.

THE PARIS FIGARO'S WATCHES.

A curious case, showing how some newspapers are conducted in France, came before the Tribunal of Commerce on June 18. A few months ago the *Figaro*, following the path of its rivals, offered its subscribers the especial privilege of a first-class watch for thirty francs. The temptation was successful for a short time; new subscribers flocked in, but at length they found out that the watches would not go. So they "kicked up a row" and demanded their money back. In consequence of this M. de Villemessant, the manager of the *Figaro*, brought an action against the watchmaker, who had guaranteed the articles by treaty. M. de Villemessant not only claimed the value of the watches returned to him and those left on his hands, but also 25,000 francs damages for the harm done to his paper by the breach of faith on the part of the watchmaker. The latter objected that M. De Villemessant, instead of selling the watches at the stipulated price, viz., twenty-two francs, sold them for thirty francs, thereby making eight francs out of each watch, and turning the affair into a commercial speculation against the meaning of the treaty. The court allowed the plaintiff 10,000 francs damages for breach of faith, but ordered that the dispute about the watches should be decided by an expert.

THE PLANET MARS.

RESULTS OF OBSERVATIONS MADE BY PROFS. SAFFORD AND COLBERT AT THE DEARBORN OBSERVATORY.

From the Chicago, July 1.

The observations on the planet Mars, made by Prof. Safford at the Chicago observatory Tuesday night proved entirely satisfactory. Prof. Colbert has been industriously laboring for some time past, getting the place in readiness for the occasion. The main object of the observation was to ascertain by an actual measurement the exact angle made by lines from the planet Mars and a certain fixed star, and from this angle, and a known distance to another point on the earth's surface, to calculate the distance of the planet from the earth. The fixed star taken for the observation was the one known as star No. 3, in the constellation of Sagittarius. This star is practically at an infinite distance from the earth; that is to say, lines from any two points, however widely separated on the earth's surface, to this star would make no perceptible angle with each other, and would be parallel for all intents and purposes. Taking this fact as a basis, two points are selected as far apart as possible, and the angle made by lines from the star and the planet to the eye of the observer accurately measured. This gives a triangle formed by lines from the planet to the points of observation and the line between the points themselves. The latter distance being known, and the angles made by the lines from the planet with the parallel lines from the points to the fixed star being also known, it becomes a matter of simple trigonometry to find the remaining sides of the triangle, or the distance of the planet from the earth. According to calculations made, the star would appear to be exactly covered by the planet at a point in 65° south latitude, while in this latitude the planet appears at a perceptible distance from a direct line to the star. The angle between the lines is measured by a micrometer inserted in front of the eye-piece of the telescope. This micrometer consists of a strip of glass on which are marked two exceedingly fine lines. The strip is moved by tangent screws, and the distance moved is marked on the circumference of a wheel attached to the tangent screw. The lines on the micrometer are first made to bisect one of the objects, and then moved till the lines bisect the second, the distance being accurately measured by the divisions on the circumference of the wheel showing the revolutions of the tangent screw. These divisions are afterward converted into arcs of a circle giving the angle between the line. The result of the revolution by Prof. Safford was that the angle between the two lines was 33.6 seconds of a degree. Before the final calculation can be made, however, it will be necessary to await advices from other points at which observations were made. The distance from one planet being known, the other distances are calculated by the third law of Kelver, which is that the squares of the times of revolution are proportional to the cubes of the mean distances. The distance from the earth to the sun is used as the unit in nearly all of the calculations regarding the heavenly bodies, and hence arises the necessity for great accuracy in measuring this distance, and it is for this reason that astronomers embrace every opportunity to test the accuracy of previous measurements by new observations. The previously-accepted distance of the earth from the sun was 92,000,000 miles, but the calculations made from the observations of the recent transit of Venus by the French astronomers increases this distance by 60,000 miles. The result of the present observations is, therefore, looked for with considearble interest.

AFFLICTED, BUT USEFUL.

A Kentucky paper, the Glasgow *Times*, says: "There is a lady in the Blue Spring neighborhood whose history is remarkable. Miss Emily Twyman, the lady referred to, is sixty-seven years of age, and has been a confirmed invalid for fifty-seven years and not able to leave her bed. For more than twenty-five years she has had the exclusive management of a family and has been able to conduct everything pertaining to domestic management with system and success. She sews, knits, cuts and makes clothing, and gives a great deal of attention to silk culture. She united with the church about twenty years ago, and was carried to the creek and baptized. She possesses a wonderful cheerfulness, and is in the enjoyment of vigorous health, except her infirmity, which disables her, and she bids fair to live many long years of usefulness."

PACIFIC COAST CONES.

A citizen of California is making a collection of the different conifera of the Pacific coast for the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. He has already been at the work for several months, and collected over 2,500 specimens. He intends making a rustic structure 35 feet high and 25 feet in diameter. The base will be octagon in shape, with arches 12 to 14 feet high, and decorated with the cones and foliage of the different species of evergreen trees, forming an entirely unique exhibit—different from anything ever presented to the world before. The base of the structure will be a repository for the exhibition of California fruit. He has correspondents collecting in various parts of the coast. The Captain of the Alaska Fur Company's vessel cruising in the North Ocean and the Aleutian Islands has promised to make a collection, and gentlemen interested in the matter in Alaska and British Columbia are also assisting.

AN ENCOUNTER WITH A RATTLESNAKE.

An Indiana paper reports that Mr. Orlean Todd, who lives five or six miles south-west of Madisonville, had an encounter with a rattlesnake last week. He was engaged in getting some rails out of a drift, and as he stooped to pick up a rail something struck at his hand, its teeth just grazing one of his fingers. Before he could investigate or change his position it darted at him again suddenly, and to his dismay he found a huge rattlesnake hanging to his shirt-sleeve, its teeth being fastened in the goods, but fortunately not imbedded in the flesh. He says he was greatly alarmed, and excitedly shook and slung about the arm and sleeve. This action was successful in ridding him of the unwelcome snake, which was shaken to the ground and there dispatched by Mr. Todd.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

According to the *Woïenni Sbornik*, a journal published under the auspices of the Ministry of War at St. Petersburg, the Russian Empire can bring into the field in case of war a force of 1,463,000 men, including irregular troops. The Army, properly speaking, consists of 730,000 men, and the reserve 266,000. The troops doing garrison duty have an effective of 120,000 men, and those in depots number 257,000. Local forces, chiefly Asiatic, muster 80,000, and the Cossacks 70,000.

LOADED WOOD.

A curious case was tried in the District Court, Worcester, Mass., Friday, where Nathaniel B. Ingraham was charged with the larceny of wood from James Richards. Richards testified that he had missed wood and filled some of his sticks with gunpowder. These sticks he placed in his cellar, and they were subsequently found by the Police in the wood-box of Ingraham. The sticks were produced in court, split open, and found to contain a very large charge of gunpowder, enough to have shattered the cooking-stove of Ingraham to pieces. Ingraham denied taking them and said he bought them of a Frenchman. The court remarked that it was a barbarous method of procedure, as it endangered the lives of innocent people. The defendant was discharged.

DISTILLERY SEIZURES IN MISSOURI AND TEXAS.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—Revenue Collector Carroll, of the Second District of this State, has within a few days past seized several distilleries in the Ozark Hills, Phelps County, and arrested Hamilton Ledbetter, Abraham Lewis, and Edward Gentry.

Collector Malloy, of the Fourth District of Texas, seized a large distillery some days ago in the woods of Harrison County, Texas, and arrested Walton and George Godfrey, its proprietors. It was a peach brandy and whisky distillery, and had never in any way conformed with the law.

A SOUTHERNER'S IMPRESSIONS OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 4.—Mr. A. Worth Spates, of Baltimore, a lawyer and member of the Fifth Maryland Regiment, delivered a lecture this evening at the Music Hall upon "A Southerner's Impressions of Boston." Owing to the general interest in everything relating to the interests of the North and South at this time, the hall was filled to overflowing, and the lecturer was greeted with much applause and given a vote of thanks at the conclusion.

SEVERE RAIN-STORM IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—The *Republican's* Kansas City special says the most severe rain-storm for many years has prevailed over the country east of that city for the past forty-eight hours, and a great amount of damage has been done. All the railroads are more or less injured and all trains badly delayed or temporarily suspended.

O'LEARY'S WALK.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 4.—O'Leary last night failed to complete his task of walking 150 miles in thirty-two hours. He stopped when he had accomplished 131½ miles, having then only forty-five minutes in which to make eighteen and one-half miles. He has during the walk made 100 miles in nineteen hours and forty-three minutes. He was taken sick yesterday and walked under great difficulties, the weather being unfavorable and the floor uneven. He rested in all four hours and three minutes.

THE PROPOSED DINNER TO MR. BEACH.

The Troy *Press* publishes the following letter from Mr. Beach declining the invitation of the members of the Rensselaer County Bar to a dinner:

OFFICE OF BEACH & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS,
EQUITABLE BUILDING, NO. 120 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1875.

Hon. R. A. Parmenter, Levi Smith, Esq., and others of the Rensselaer County Bar:

GENTLEMEN: I have received with immeasurable gratification your letter of invitation dated June 24 ultimo. Its complimentary terms are peculiarly grateful, coming from my associates at the bar during so many years of professional effort. Accept my thanks for the distinguished honor your invitation confers. While it would be highly gratifying to meet at dinner as proposed so many valued friends and legal brethren, the pressing duties resulting from continuous attention for so long time to one case render the acceptance of your invitation impossible, and I must regretfully decline it. Please convey to each and all of the gentlemen so kindly disposed my thanks, with the assurance that the possession of their approbation and esteem, as shown by the letter, is to me one of the most valued rewards of my professional life. Your obedient servant,

W. A. BEACH.

SUICIDE OF A LAGER-BEER DEALER.

BOSTON, July 4.—Philip Ziegler, a lager-beer dealer, living on Pynchon street, committed suicide this afternoon by shooting himself through the head. He was sitting in his parlor, chatting with several friends, when suddenly he exclaimed, "Well, good-by, all!" and shot himself, dying instantly. No cause is assigned for the act.

A DESPERATE ROUGH.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 4.—During a bar-room fight to-night, Peter Trutt, a notorious rough who has a record of blood, stabbed James Turner, colored, in the abdomen, causing his intestines to protrude, and probably fatally injuring him. While running to avoid arrest, Trutt also stabbed Robert McArdle, another colored man, who was in no way connected with the row, seriously injuring him.

BASE-BALL.

The following games of base-ball will be played in this vicinity this week: On Thursday, July 8, a game between the Reliance Club, of Brooklyn, and the Union Club, of Newark, N. J., at Irvington, near Newark, N. J.; on Friday, July 9, the Chelsea and Frontier Clubs, of Brooklyn, will play a game on the Capitoline Grounds; on Saturday, July 10, the Concord and Nameless Clubs, of Brooklyn, will play a game on the Capitoline Grounds.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 3.—The Printing Cloths market has been a little more active during the past week, the sales footing up 85,500 pieces. Prices have been steady at 5c.@5⅛c. for Standard and Extra 64x64.

Elastic Truss Company,
No. 683 Broadway, will open July 4, from 10 to 2, and all day Monday, July 5, for convenience of ruptured persons.—*Advertisement.*

Every door and window of your house can be left open sufficient for ventilation, and still be burglar-proof if they are moved from their places, by the use of HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, No. 571 Broadway.

Deshler's Pills are the Surest and Safest remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

The Peruvian Syrup has Cured Thousands who were suffering from Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

MARRIED.

ROBERT—JONES.—On Saturday, July 3, by Rev. William Ormiston, D. D., FREDERICK ROBERT, of New-York, to MARSENA JONES, daughter of William Nelson, Esq., of Brooklyn, Long Island.

DIED.

CHEYNE.—In Brooklyn, on July 4, of scarlet fever, ARTHUR DOUGLAS, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, Hugh and Margaret I. Cheyne, No. 413 Cumberland st., Brooklyn at 2 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, 6th inst.

COMSTOCK.—On Saturday, July 3, 1875, CORNELIA COMSTOCK, in the 40th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th st., between 5th and Madison avs., on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

FRUEAUFF.—On Sunday morning, July 4, at Columbia, Lancaster County, Penn., DAVID EUGENE FRUEAUFF, oldest son of J. F. Frueauff, LL.D.

Funeral on Wednesday afternoon, July 7, from the Moravian Church at Litiz, Lancaster County, Penn.

HEWLETT.—At East Rockaway, Long Island, on Saturday, July 3, JOSEPH HEWLETT, formerly of this City, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Tuesday, July 6, at 12 o'clock M., and at Trinity Church, Rockaway, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Hewlett's, on the Rockaway Branch of the Southern Railroad of Long Island to meet the 10:45 train from South 8th st., Brooklyn.

MORRIS.—On Sunday morning, 4th inst., at his residence, No. 34 West 48th st., PETER MORRIS, in the 71st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MURFEY.—At Newtown, Long Island, on Monday, June 28, Mrs. ARDALISSA MURFEY, widow of the late Capt. John Murfey, of Colchester, Conn., in the 88th year of her age.

Her remains were interred in Linwood Cemetery, Colchester, Conn.

OSBORN.—At Garrison's, on Friday, July 2, 1875, drowned while bathing, FREDERICK STURGES, second son of William H. and Virginia R. Osborn, aged 16 years.

The remains will be taken to Fairfield, Conn., on Tuesday for interment.

PECK.—At Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 3, MARGARETTA, wife of Edgar F. Peck, M. D., and daughter of the late Rev. John F. Jackson, of Harlem, N. Y., aged 65 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral without further notice, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., from her late residence, No. 385 State st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR WHEN children teething are almost sure to have dysentery and diarrhœa. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly cure griping in the bowels and wind colic. Mothers, don't fail to procure it.

IT WILL RELIEVE THE BABY.—THERE IS no mistake about it. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, softens the gums, reduces all inflammation, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. It is pleasant to take, and gives universal satisfaction.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

[GENERAL ORDER.]

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

The society will meet at the New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place, on MONDAY, July 5, at 12 o'clock M.

Members of other State societies who may be in the City are invited to be present and unite with us in celebrating the ninety-ninth anniversary of our national independence.

The standing committee will meet at 11 o'clock A. M.

By order, HAMILTON FISH, President.
MARINUS WILLETT, Secretary.

WHEN THE BREATH IS VITIATED FROM Sour Stomach MILK OF MAGNESIA sweetens it by overcoming the acidity which caused the contamination. Dyspepsia and all its harassing symptoms are speedily relieved by this admirable corrective. All druggists sell it.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED IN Stock Privileges, and paid 900 per cent. profit "How to Do It," a book on Wall st., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

IN DULL TIMES MEN CHANGE BUSINESS.—An examination at No. 737 Broadway will show what you ought to do.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS CURE HEADACHE, Indigestion Sour Stomach, &c. Fifty cents a box.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A LIST OF NEW SUMMER NOVELS.

Manfred—By the author of "Beatrice Cenci"	$1 75
Shiftless Folks—Widow Goldsmith's Daughter	1 75
A Woman in Armor—By Mary Hartwell	1 50
Artemus Ward's Works—With Life and Portrait	2 00
A Mad Marriage—By May Agnes Fleming	1 75
Ecce Femina—By Cuyler Pine	1 50
A Perfect Adonis—By the author of "Rutledge"	1 50
West Lawn—By Mary J. Holmes	1 50
Beatrice Cenci—With Portrait after Guido	1 75
From My Youth Up—By Marion Harland	1 50
Ten Old Maids—By Julie P. Smith	1 75
Led Astray and the Sphinx—By Octave Feuillet	1 75
Rich Medway—By author of "Stolen Waters"	1 75
Progressive Petticoats—By Robert B. Roosevelt	1 50
Infelice—By Augusta J. Evans	(in preparation.)

G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers,
Madison square, New-York.

THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS BETWEEN APRIL 1 AND JULY 1, 1875.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The following general order is promulgated:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 2, 1875.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 69.—The following promotions and appointments in the Army of the United States, made by the President, since the publication of General Orders No. 47, of April 1, 1875, and up to July 1, 1875, are announced:

I.—PROMOTIONS.

Subsistence Department.—Capt. Thomas C. Sullivan, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Major, April 14, 1875, vice Macfeely, appointed Commissary General of Subsistence.

Ordnance Department.—Lieut. Col. Theodore T. S. Laidley, to be Colonel, April 14, 1875, vice Whiteley, retired from active service; Major Silas Crispin, to be Lieutenant Colonel, April 14, 1875, vice Laidley, promoted; Capt. Francis H. Parker, to be Major, April 14, 1875, vice Crispin, promoted; First Lieut. Joseph C. Clifford, to be Captain, April 14, 1875, vice Parker, promoted.

First Regiment of Cavalry.—Second Lieut. George R. Bacon, to be First Lieutenant, March 28, 1875, vice Grant, deceased, (Company I, since transferred to company K;) Second Lieut. Alexander O. Brodie, to be First Lieutenant, May 25, 1875, vice Boutelle, appointed Regimental Adjutant, (Company E, since transferred to Company C.)

Third Regiment of Cavalry.—First Lieut. William H. Andrews, Regimental Quartermaster, to be Captain, May 31, 1872, vice Curtis, promoted to the Tenth Cavalry, (Company I.)

Fifth Regiment of Cavalry.—First Lieut. J. Scott Payne, to be Captain, June 4, 1875, vice Brown, deceased, (Company F;) Second Lieut. Phineas P. Barnard, to be First Lieutenant, June 4, 1875, vice Payne, promoted, (Company E.)

Ninth Regiment of Cavalry.—Second Lieut. Clarence A. Stedman to be First Lieutenant, April 19, 1875, vice Starr, deceased, (Company C.)

Tenth Regiment of Cavalry.—Capt. James Curtis, of the Third Cavalry, to be Major, May 31, 1875, vice McKibbin, retired from active service; First Lieut. Joseph M. Kelley, to be Captain, April 15, 1875, vice Robinson, cashiered, (Company E;) Second Lieut. Mason M. Maxon, to be First Lieutenant April 24, 1875, vice Spencer, dismissed, (Company L.)

Second Regiment of Artillery.—Second Lieut. Clarence O. Howard, to be First Lieutenant, April 26, 1875, vice Thornburgh, appointed Paymaster, (Company B;) Second Lieut. Nathaniel Wolfe, to be First Lieutenant, April 28, 1875, vice Lord, who resigns his regimental commission only, (Company C;) Second Lieut. Henry A. Reed, to be First Lieutenant, May 21, 1875, vice Mitchell, appointed regimental Adjutant, (Company M.)

Third Regiment of Artillery.—Second Lieut. Joseph M. Califf, to be First Lieutenant, May 21, 1875, vice Pike, deceased, (Company L.)

Fourth Regiment of Artillery.—Second Lieut. Jacob E. Bloom, to be First Lieutenant, April 28, 1875, vice Marshall, who resigns his regimental commission only, (Company C;) Second Lieut. Albert S. Cummins, to be First Lieutenant, May 29, 1875, vice McCoy, deceased, (Company F.)

Fifth Regiment of Artillery.—Capt. Richard Arnold, to be Major, May 1, 1875, vice Silvey, retired from active service; First Lieut. Charles C. MacConnell, to be Captain, May 1, 1875, vice Arnold, promoted Major, (Company G;) Second Lieutenant Charles R. Barnett, to be First Lieutenant, May 1, 1875, vice MacConnell, promoted, (Company K.)

Sixth Regiment of Infantry.—Second Lieut. Alexander M. Wetherill, to be First Lieutenant, April 28, 1875, vice Atwood, who resigns his regimental commission only, (Company H.)

Fifteenth Regiment of Infantry.—First Lieut. John B. Engle, to be Captain, June 9, 1875, vice Brown, deceased, (Company A;) Second Lieut. Hampden S. Cottel, to be First Lieutenant, March 8, 1875, vice Eckles, promoted, (Company C;) Second Lieut. Cyrus M. DeLany, to be First Lieutenant, June 9, 1875, vice Engle, promoted, (Company H.)

Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry.—First Lieut. Henry S. Howe, to be Captain, June 1, 1875, vice Grossman, resigned, (Company H;) Second Lieut. Robert Cairns, to be First Lieutenant, June 1, 1875, vice Howe, promoted, (Company F.)

Eighteenth Regiment of Infantry.—Second Lieut. Hiram H. Benner, to be First Lieutenant, May 1, 1875, vice Whitehead, who resigns his regimental commission only. (Company C.)

Twenty-second Regiment of Infantry.—Second Lieut William J. Campbell, to be First Lieutenant, May 12, 1875, vice Hogan, dismissed, (Company K.)

II. APPOINTMENTS.

Quartermaster's Department.—First Lieut. James I. Lord, of the Second Artillery, to be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, April 24, 1875, vice Hunt, cashiered. First Lieut. James M. Marshall, of the Fourth Artillery, to be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, April 24, 1875, vice Reynolds, promoted. First Lieut. Edwin B. Atwood, of the Sixth Infantry, to be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, April 24, 1875, vice Dandy, promoted.

Subsistence Department.—Major Robert Macfeely, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Commissary General of Subsistence, with the rank of Brigadier General, April 14, 1875, vice Shiras, deceased; First Lieut. Frederick F. Whitehead, of the Eighteenth Infantry, to be Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Captain, April 14, 1875, vice Sullivan, promoted.

Medical Department.—To be Assistant Surgeons, with the rank of First Lieutenant: Blair Dabney Taylor, of New York, June 26, 1875, to fill an original vacancy; Curtis Ethelbert Price, of California, June 26, 1875, to fill an original vacancy; James Cheston Worthington, of Maryland, June 26, 1875, to fill an original vacancy; Henry Stuart Turrill, of New-Mexico, June 26, 1875, to fill an original vacancy; Edward Tiffin Comegys, of Ohio, June 26, 1875, to fill an original vacancy; Walter Reed, of Virginia, June 26, 1875, to fill an original vacancy; Henry Sayles Kilbourne, of the Indian Territory, June 26, 1875, vice Warfield, resigned; James Cushing Merrill, of Massachusetts, June 26, 1875, vice Thompson, resigned; William Richardson Hall, of Missouri, June 26, 1875, vice Dubois, resigned; Richards Barnett, of Mississippi, June 26, 1875, vice Darken, resigned; George Henry Torney, of Maryland, June 26, 1875, vice Smith, resigned; Louis William Crampton, of Pennsylvania, June 26, 1875, vice Austin, deceased; Joseph Yates Porter, of Florida, June 26, 1875, vice Dumreicher, cashiered; Marshall William Wood, of Illinois, June 26, 1875, vice Ramsey, resigned; Marcus Elvin Taylor, of New-York, June 26, 1875, vice Wilcox, resigned; William Lands Newlands, of California, June 26, 1875, vice Porter, resigned; John de Barth Walbach Gardiner, of Maryland, June 26, 1875, vice Bacon, deceased; Robert E. Smith, of Missouri, June 26, 1875, vice Davis, promoted; William Cummings Shannon, of New-Hampshire, June 26, 1875, vice Randall, resigned; George Edwin Lord, of Maine, June 26, 1875, vice Weeds, promoted; Louis S. Tesson, of Missouri, June 26, 1875, vice Culbertson, retired; William Gardiner Spencer, of New-York, June 26, 1875, vice Bradley, deceased; Roland Lee Rosson, of Virginia, June 26, 1875, vice Parry, wholly retired.

Pay Department.—First Lieut. Thomas T. Thornburgh, of the Second Artillery, to be Paymaster with the rank of Major, April 26, 1875, vice Wright, resigned; William M. Maynadier, of Maryland, (late Captain First Artillery,) to be Paymaster with the rank of Major, April 28, 1875, vice Eggleston, cashiered.

III. TRANSFERS.

First Lieut. Joseph Keeffe, from the Fifth Artillery to the Fourth Infantry, May 22, 1875, (Company A;) First Lieut. Anthony W. Vogdes, from the Fourth Infantry to the Fifth Artillery, May 22, 1875, (Company H;) Second Lieut. Louis A. Craig, from the Ninth Infantry to the Sixth Cavalry, May 22, 1875, (Company K;) Second Lieut. John G. Ballance, from the Sixteenth Infantry to the Twenty-second Infantry, July 1, 1875, (Company D.)

IV. RETIRED.

For incapacity resulting from long and faithful service, from wounds or injury received, from disease contracted or from exposure in the line of duty, in conformity with sections 16 and 17 of the Act of Aug. 3, 1861—Major David B. McKibbin, Tenth Cavalry, May 31, 1875; Major William Silvey, Fifth Artillery, May 1, 1875.

By direction of the President, in conformity with section 12 of the Act of July 17, 1862—Col. Robert H. K. Whiteley, Ordnance Department, April 14, 1875; Major Brantz Mayer, Paymaster, June 15, 1875.

V. CASUALTIES.

Resigned.—Capt. Frederick E. Grossman, Seventeenth Infantry, June 1, 1875; First Lieut. James H. Lord, Second Artillery, April 28, 1875, (his regimental commission only;) First Lieut. James M. Marshall, Fourth Artillery, April 28, 1875, (his regimental commission only;) First Lieut. Edwin B. Atwood, Sixth Infantry, April 28, 1875, (his regimental commission only;) First Lieut. Frederick F. Whitehead, Eighteenth Infantry, May 1, 1875, (his regimental commission only;) Second Lieut. Gustave Von Blucher, Twenty-second Infantry, June 5, 1875.

Commissions Vacated by New Appointments.—By Brig. Gen. Robert Macfeely, Commissary General of Subsistence, his commission as Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Major April 14, 1875. By Major Thomas T. Thornburgh, Paymaster, his commission as First Lieutenant Second Artillery, April 26, 1875.

Died.—Brig. Gen. Alexander E. Shiras, Commissary General of Subsistence, at Washington, D. C., April 14, 1875; Capt. Elias B. Carling, Assistant Quartermaster, at Fort Sanders, Wyoming Territory, July 1, 1875; Capt. William H. Brown, Fifth Cavalry, at New-York City, June 4, 1875; Capt. James P. Brown, Fifteenth Infantry, at Bellbrook, Ohio, June 9, 1875; First Lieut. Alexander Grant, First Cavalry, at Camp Halleck, Nevada, March 28, 1875; First Lieut. Irwin M. Starr, Ninth Cavalry, at Austin, Tex., April 19, 1875; First Lieut. Albert F. Pike, Third Artillery at Fort Wood, New-York Harbor, May 21, 1875; First Lieut. James C. McCoy, Fourth Artillery, at New-York City, May 29, 1875; First Lieut. A. Benson Brown, United States Army, retired, at Bordentown, N. J., May 6, 1875; Second Lieut. Daniel Flynn, United States Army, retired, at Boston, Mass., May 4, 1875; Post Chaplain Joseph Hurlbut, United States Army, retired, at New-London, Conn., June 5, 1875.

Dismissed.—First Lieut. Thomas J. Spencer, Tenth Cavalry, April 24, 1875; First Lieut. Martin E. Hogan, Twenty-second Infantry, May 12, 1875.

Cashiered.—Capt. George T. Robinson, Tenth Cavalry, April 15, 1875; Second Lieut. J. Will Myers, Tenth Cavalry, May 27, 1875.

VI. Officers have been arranged in the foregoing order to the companies and batteries to which they have succeeded in the natural course of promotion or appointment, or to which they have been assigned by competent authority.

VII. Acceptance or non-acceptance of appointments, and, in case of acceptance, the birth-place of the officer appointed, his age and residence when appointed, and his full name, correctly written, will in all cases be promptly reported to the Adjutant General.

VIII. In case of the death of an officer, it is hereby made the duty of his immediate commanding officer to report the fact at once direct to this office, stating the cause, date, and place.

When an officer away from his command dies in hospital or under treatment, the medical officer in charge will forward the report as above required; if not under treatment by an Army medical officer, the report will be made by any officer having cognizance of the fact.

By order of the Secretary of War:
THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

A SHORT COURTSHIP.

The Alameda County (Cal.) *Independent* of June 19, is responsible for the annexed:

The following scene actually occurred in our vicinity this week. The parties thereto are well known and respectable; the lady is fifty-five years of age and the gentleman five years her senior. They had frequently heard of each other through mutual friends, but had never met until a few days ago, when the following conversation took place:

Gent—Madam, what is your name?

Lady—My name is ——.

Gent—My name is ——. I live in Livermore, where I own a ranch. Ahem! How would you like me for a husband?

Lady—Well, really, now, I don't know. I've heard your name, Mr. ——, but how would you like me for a wife?

Gent—Madam, the sight of you more than does justice to what I have heard. Will you be my wife?

The lady assented. The gentleman went immediately to Oakland to get a license, and twenty-four hours after their first meeting the couple were man and wife, and by this time are on his ranch at Livermore.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE MINISTER.

Rev. Benjamin Gildersleeve, one of the oldest Presbyterian ministers in Virginia, died at the residence of his son, Dr. J. R. Gildersleeve, in Tazewell County in that State, on the 20th ult. He had reached the advanced age of eighty-five years. He at one time edited the *Central Presbyterian* when it was published in Richmond. He was held in high esteem for his excellent Christian virtues. He had been afflicted with complete blindness for several years before his death.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, July 3, there were no public auctions consummated. The foreclosure sale, by A. H. Muller & Son, of the house, with lot, No. 18 Forsyth street, between Division and Bayard streets, was withdrawn.

The total value of public transactions for the month ending with June 30 amounts to $1,644,964. This sum added to the previous five months' amount makes the total sales for the six months ending June 30, $12,562,253.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, sales are noticed to occur as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) July 5.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at Englewood, N. J., on the ground, at 2 o'clock, public auction sale of 100 building lots, located near the Palisades Mountain House.

Tuesday, July 6.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 75, on South Fifth avenue, (late Laurens street,) west side, 98 feet north of Houston street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Samuel T. Freeman, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on Horatio street, known as No. 99 on a map of the lands of Francis B. Cutting.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 16.8 by half the block, on East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, north side, 131.8 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Brunton, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 216.3 by 196 by 116 by 100 by 100 by 107.8, on Carr avenue, east side, 200.4 feet south of John street, extending through to Avenue A, together with one lot, 16.6 by 100 by 17 by 100, on Avenue A, east side, 150 feet south of Cedar street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

Wednesday July 7.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John P. Crosby, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot, 25 by 90, No. 61 Carmine street, north side, west of Bedford street.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot 15.8 by 74, on Madison avenue, south-west corner of Seventy-eighth street.

A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James H. Fay, Esq., Referee, of one house and lot, 16.10 by 68, on Ninth avenue, north-west corner of Fifty-fifth street.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, two lots, each 25 by 100.4, on West Forty-seventh street, north side, 300 feet east of Eleventh avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, William H. Dickinson, Esq., Referee, of three houses, with lots each 16.8 by 100.5, on East Fifty-first street, north side, 219 feet east of First avenue. Also, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lease of lots forming a plot in size 43.3 by 82, on Avenue B, south-east corner of Twelfth street. Lease has fourteen years to run. Ground rent, $650 per annum. Also, at Monticello, N. Y., a similar sale, Henry J. Cullen, Esq., Referee, of the Port Jervis and Monticello Railway.

By J. L. Wells, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James R. Henry, Esq., Referee, of one two-story frame house, with plot 50 by 112.3 by 50 by 122.3, on Arcularius place, south side, 584.3 feet east of Gerard avenue, Inswood.

Thursday, July 8.

By William Kennelly, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 27.2 by 93.2 by 25 by 78.2, on Morton street, north side, 151.4 feet west of Bedford street.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court partition sale, Gerard M. Stevens, Esq., Referee, one two-story and attic brick house, with lot 24.1 by 100, No. 118 Varick street, east side, 48.2 feet south of Dominick street; also, foreclosure sale, J. S. Merriam, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 95, on Madison avenue, west side, 25.5 feet south of Fifty-eighth street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Superior Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 99.11, Nos. 125 and 127 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, north side, 315 feet east of Fourth avenue.

Friday, July 9.

By J. Johnson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Holmes, Esq., Referee, of the property on the south-east corner of Hudson and Leonard streets, known as Nos. 86, 88, 90, 92, and 94 Hudson street and No. 6 Leonard street, embracing a plot of land 90.7 by 100.2 by 58 by 78.11, with two four-story brick, two two-story brick, and one three-story brick buildings.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 25 by 100.8, on West Eighty-eighth street, north side, 150 feet west of Eighth avenue. Also, a similar sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of a tract of land containing 2 609-1,000 acres at Mount Washington, in Twelfth Ward, New-York, part of the farm of Samuel Thompson. Also, a plot in the Twelfth Ward, fronting on the Hudson River and adjoining the lands of Elisha Brooks. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 25 by 9 by 52.4 by 17.8 by 24.9 by 19, No. 128 Delancey street, north side, 26 feet west of Norfolk street.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. H. Schell, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, 175 feet east of Twelfth avenue.

Saturday, July 10.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 15.6 by 103.3, in East Thirteenth street, south side, 478 feet west of Second avenue.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, July 2.

Delancey st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Pitt st., 25x73; I. Falk to I. Perl	$26,000
Greenwich st., e. s., No. 561, 25x99.9; J. W. C. Leveridge, Referee, to D. Townsend	10,000
Houston st., n. s., 253.5 ft. w. of Avenue B, 20x106.6; D. Goodman to L. Hoffman	14,050
26th st., n. s., 237.6 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x98.9; C. A. Cragin to J. Corbit	20,000
29th st., s. s., 200 ft w. of 10th av., 50x98.9; W. F. Rowland to T. Goulard	14,500
31st st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th av., 20x98.9; Executor of Eliza A. Dunham to A. Becker	16,000
39th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x98.9; A. H. Holmes, Referee, to the Germania Life Insurance Company	11,500
39th st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x98.9; P. T. Ruggles, Referee, to the Germania Life Insurance Company	11,250
41st st., s. s., 220 ft. w. of 6th av., 20x98.9; Elizabeth, wife of H. Mattison, to A. J. Smith	25,000
54th st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x62.6; J. Mills to J. Debobon	3,900
88th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 12th av., 100x100.8; A. DeWitt Baldwin, Referee, to R. H. Cudlipp	20,000
Fairmount av. premises, bounded on north-easterly side by Fairmount av., as laid down on map of Fairmount, Upper Morrisania, 200 ft., on south-easterly side by lot No. 11, 143 ft., on south-westerly side by land of George Faile 200 ft., and on north-westerly side by lot No. 8, 141 ft.; Susan Gregory to J. McCoy	12,000
2d av., e. s., 90.8 ft. n. of 30th st., 16.4x100; Executors of J. Miller to K. Fredericks	11,000
10th av., n. w. corner 88th st., 100.8x100; J. Going to E. Arnold	12,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Grand st., No 278, 8 years, per year	$2,700
Spring st., No. 42, 4 years, per year	1,000
Avenue A, No. 165, 6 years, per year	1,200
7th av., No. 439, 5 years, per year	1,800
9th av., No. 421, 5 years, per year	1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 5 PINE ST., LOANS money without bonus on approved real estate in New-York, Brooklyn, and Westchester; also purchases mortgages at lowest rates. Principals apply with papers.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE, LOT, AND FURNITURE ON easy terms, at No. 78 St. Mark's place; nineteen rooms, eight pantries, wash-house, three tubs. Inquire of C. MEYERS, No. 28 2d av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE.

The sale of the "Cherokee Strip Lands" in Kansas, advertised to be sold under sealed bids, by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in accordance with the provisions of act of Congress May 11, 1872, has, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, been suspended for the present, on account of the financial depression in that section resulting from the ravages of the grasshoppers.

Further notice will be given of the date when proposals for the lands will again be received.

S. S. BURDETT, Commissioner, G. L. O.
WASHINGTON D. C. June 9, 1875.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE WITH modern improvements, situated in Twenty-third Ward, on high ground, in good neighborhood, convenient to horse or steam cars, only twenty minutes from Grand Central Depot, on easy terms. For particulars inquire of JAMES L PARSHALL, Washington av., corner of 167th st., Morrisania.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A beautiful farm of ninety-seven acres, near Port Richmond, Staten Island; has dwelling-house, barn, &c.; seventy-five acres tillable land, twenty-two acres woodland; terms very easy.

For particulars apply to
GEO. H. SCOTT,
No. 5½ Pine st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—AT EAST ORANGE, N. J., TWO FIRST-class new houses, 36x42; finished in extra style; size of lot, 80x300. For particulars, address JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 57 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND, VA., AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of the City of Richmond, we shall sell at public auction, on MONDAY, the 19th day of July, 1875, if fair, (if not, the next fair day thereafter,) at 5 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the "Monumental Hotel" and a lot adjoining, the whole comprising 88 3-12 feet on Grace st. and 163 4-12 feet on 9th st., opposite to St. Paul's Church on the former and to the Capitol square on the latter.

Terms—One-fifth cash, the balance in equal installments of 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, and 60 months, with interest payable half-yearly on the deferred installments, to be secured by separate negotiable notes for each payment of principal and interest: title retained until all the purchase money and interest is paid, when a conveyance will be decreed.

Further information, if desired, will be furnished on application to either of the undersigned.

WILLIAM GREEN,
A. L. BOULWARE,
J. L. APPERSON, Auctioneer. Commissioners.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A CHOICE PLACE TO RENT FOR THE Summer at Stamford; furnished completely; gas and water throughout; eight bedrooms; good stable; large shade trees; five minutes from depot; exceedingly low. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Nos. 11 Pine and 33 East 17th sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

STORE TO LET—AT NO. 120 CHERRY ST.; entirely new and well suited for a drug store. Apply on premises.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female;) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, and all other kinds for City or country. Call at Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT SIMMS' SELECT AGENCY, NO. 543 6th av., will be found constantly on hand first-class Southern servants, male and female, arriving every second day; efficient and reliable; wages small.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish young girl with the best of references from her last place; she is neat, willing, and quick; speaks good English. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, or would do plain cooking in a small private family; best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days. 31 Pierrepont st

COOK, &c.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN WHO IS A thorough, capable cook and a reliable woman for a private family, or hotel, or boarding-house; City or country; has good reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK AND WASHER.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, with the best City references for competency and good character; is a first-class plain cook, good washer and ironer. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID WANTED at once at No. 153 East 39th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker engagements by day or week; country no objection; all the latest styles; white dresses of every description; reference. Address M. F., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady as housekeeper in a family; will assist in any capacity but washing and ironing; accustomed to the charge of servants and family sewing; City or country; best of reference. Call or address Housekeeper, No. 315 East 12th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH WOMAN, speaking English; she is a good plain cook, good washer and ironer; has a good disposition; willing and obliging. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A GERMAN PROTestant young woman, who is a good washer, ironer, &c., for City or country, at low wages; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED laundress, (a widow); is a first-class washer and ironer; wishes gentlemen's or ladies' or family washing by the month. Call or address No. 403 West 29th st., care of G. Kelsey.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A PROTESTANT girl just from school as nursery governess; would take charge of and instruct a family of children. Call at No. 608 3d av., cigar store.

NURSE.—BY A VERY GOOD MONTHLY NURSE, two or three engagements; can be well recommended. Address Nurse, No. 76 West 36th st., corner 6th av., top floor.

NURSES, COOKS AND CHAMBER-MAIDS furnished at shortest notice at No. 153 East 39th st Mrs. WALKER.

STEWARDESS.—ON STEAMER, OR ANY VESsel; is willing and obliging; can furnish good references. Address M. A. G., No. 326 Pearl st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, to go out by day or week, who thoroughly understands it, in all its branches. Address Miss Schröter, No. 486 8th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, sewing with a family for the Summer months; accustomed to dress-making and machine-sewing. Address Lizzie Stuart, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MALES.

A COURIER, WITH TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' experience in European traveling, acquainted with the different languages, before leaving, would like to engage with a family or party going to Europe; best of references from families in the City; willing to pay his own passage. Address Courier, No. 404 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY MAN (Danish) as coachman; is a good groom and careful driver; City or country; understands the care of horses, harness, and proper washing of carriages; perfect knowledge of his business; is a Protestant, single, sober, honest, and faithful; will always be found so; willing to do other work, when required, in or around the house when not employed in the coach-house; fifteen years in this country; good references. Address C. Schultz, Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—By a gentleman who has given up keeping horses, for his coachman, a competent trustworthy man, a careful driver, excellent groom, strictly temperate; will be highly recommended in every particular. Address J. Q., coachman, 241 East 36th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY ENGLISHman on a gentleman's place; is a thorough coachman, gardener, and dairyman, and is willing to be generally useful; has three years' reference from last employer. Address H. W., box No. 230 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM—BY A FIRST-class coachman and groom; very highest testimonials. Call or address on Monday, Coachman, No. 12 East 18th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class English coachman and groom; best City references. Call on or address T. C., No. 644 6th av.

COOK.—BY A MAN WHO CAN FURNISH THE best City references; City or country. Address Cornelius E. Pignion, No. 415 West 52d st.

PORTER OR COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIenced married colored man; tall and well built. Refers to E. Winter, No. 71 Broadway, for references.

FINANCIAL.

At Tammany Hall,
ON
Tuesday, July 6,
5 P. M.,
THE FIFTH SERIES ALLOTMENT
OF THE
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.
WILL BE HELD.

$20 PREMIUM MORTGAGE BONDS.

Everybody who feels an interest in the early completion of a PALACE of INDUSTRY for the City of New-York, is invited to be present.

THERE WILL BE CHOSEN at this SERIES ALLOTMENT, TEN SERIES of Bonds. Each series comprises ONE HUNDRED BONDS. This makes a total of ONE THOUSAND BONDS which will be drawn at this SERIES ALLOTMENT.

The Bonds thus drawn will be RETIRED two months later by another public drawing, when principal and premium will be allotted to the holders of those which are then drawn.

The SERIES ALLOTMENT of July 6 simply decides what Bonds are to be redeemed.

The BOND-PREMIUM ALLOTMENT of Sept. 6 decides what each of the Bonds chosen at the July allotment shall receive.

THE SAME SYSTEM of selecting Bonds for retirement is practiced by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, the Ohio and Mississippi, the Omaha Bridge Company, and many other of the best corporations.

THE BONDS first elected to be redeemed have advantages over all other Bonds.

ALL BONDS participate in the Series Allotment until they are in their turn elected.

THE MOMENT a Bond has been drawn in a SERIES ALLOTMENT, it becomes worth a large premium, because it is known that in two months it participates in the Bond-Premium Allotment, and will be redeemed with its share of interest money for the full period of the Loan.

The Company will purchase any Bonds that are elected in the July Allotment, and pay One Hundred Dollars for each, provided the said Bonds shall have been purchased of the Industrial Exhibition Company, No. 12 East 17th st.; John Ritchie, No. 1,238 Broadway, or A. Welles, No. 67 University place.

FOR THE PURPOSE of enabling all people to aid in this enterprise, the $20 Bonds have been divided into

QUARTER BONDS,
AT
FIVE DOLLARS EACH.

No better investment has ever before been offered to the public. The amount of interest which is paid on the bonds is small, but in addition to the interest there is the inducement of a participation in the allotments of premiums, which take place quarterly, until all the bonds are redeemed, and by which allotment any bond may secure one of the following premiums: $50, $100, $200, $500, $1,000, $3,000, $5,000, $10,000, $35,000, $100,000.

All moneys derived from the sale of bonds will be used only to carry out the plans of the Company, and to erect in the City of New-York a Temple of Industry which will surpass any other.

All who feel a pride in the City of New-York should invest.

Circulars and full information can be had by personal application, or by letter, at the office of the

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY,
No. 12 East 17th st.,
Or JOHN RITCHIE,
No. 1,238 Broadway, under Grand Hotel,
Or A. WELLES,
No. 67 University place,
Or MILLER & CO.,
No. 918 Broadway.
OPEN ALL DAY ON MONDAY, THE 5TH OF JULY.

Exchange Fire Ins. Co.,
172 Broadway,
Cor. Maiden Lane.

NEW-YORK, June 24, 1875.

At an Election for Directors of this company, held on the 23d instant, the following gentlemen were elected for the ENSUING YEAR, viz.:

R. Carman Combes, Asher Taylor,
William K. Thorn, John T. B. Maxwell,
Daniel B. Pierson, Elisha Brooks,
John W. Amerman, Charles A. Peck,
Samuel Raynor, George H. Peck,
Rufus L. Todd, J. B. Brown,
John H. Morris, Silas Davis,
Friend P. Fitts, Sigourney W. Fay,
L. G. Woodhouse, Edward L. Kalbfleisch,
Joseph S. Lowrey, Stephen R. Lesher,
James M. Shaw, Adon Smith,
C. S. Van Norden, Aaron Hardman,
C. C. Hastings.

And at a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, Officers were elected as follows:

R. CARMAN COMBES, President.
ASHER TAYLOR, Vice President.
C. S. VAN NORDEN, Assistant Vice Prest.
Assets - - - - - - $417,500 00.
G. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

FOR SALE BELOW PAR,
7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ALSO, OTHER A1
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,
PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT.
INTEREST ALWAYS PROMPTLY PAID.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty 23 years.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 187 West st., on TUESDAY, the 13th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 12th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 14th of July next.

The transfer office will be reopened on Wednesday, July 14, 1875, and thereafter be continued at the general offices of the company, No. 212 Duane st, New-York.

By order of the board: A. R. MACDONOUGH,
Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY CO.—The undersigned first mortgage bond-holders of this road, having noticed a plan of reorganization which does not meet our approval, desire a conference with our associate bond-holders who favor a reorganization upon such basis as will do justice to ourselves, and yet will not load the road with an indebtedness it cannot sustain. With these purposes in view, we invite a meeting of the bond-holders, to be held on WEDNESDAY, July 14 proximo, at 12 o'clock M., at Room No. 2, No. 152 Broadway, New-York. We also invite those interested to place themselves in communication with us by sending their names and addresses to either of the undersigned.

GEORGE WILLIAM BOYD, No. 152 Broadway.
SMITH ELY, Jr., No. 103 Gold st.
ISRAEL SHELDON, Orange, N. J.
SETH D. MILLS, No. 21 Nassau st.
GEORGE W. POWERS, No. 8 West 50th st.
HENRY MARKS, No. 550 5th av.
And others.
June 26, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The undersigned will receive proposals until 12 o'clock on the 12th inst., at the office of the Consolidation Coal Company, No. 71 Broadway, for the sale of the whole or any part of $40,000 of said bonds for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Trustees of the C. C. & I. Co., at this office.

JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Trustees.
LOWELL HOLBROOK,

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. B. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

OFFICE OF THE GILBERT ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ELECtion for Directors of the above mentioned company for the ensuing year, will be held at their office, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of July, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon. E. F. BACON, Sec.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Property in New-York, Brooklyn, Westchester, and New-Jersey. First, second, and leasehold mortgages cashed. City and county bonds negotiated. References: R. H. Lowry, Esq.; J. D. Vermilye, Esq. Apply to S. S. WOOD, JR., & R. B. FLOYD JONES, No. 98 Broadway.

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE IN WALL st. by investments of $212 in spreads on Erie: $10 or $106 pays proportionately; 100 shares of any stock bought on deposit of $300. Pamphlet free.

SIMPSON, DARRAGH & CO., Bankers and Brokers,
No. 84 Broadway, corner Wall st., New-York.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS, bought and sold by HAAR & CO., No. 45 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

FIRST-CLASS BONDS
FOR INVESTMENT.

NEW-YORK CITY, 7s, due in 1900.
BROOKLYN CITY 7s, due in 1914.
ROCHESTER CITY 7s, due in 1905.
LONG ISLAND CITY 7s, due in 1896.
JERSEY CITY 7s, due in 1895.
ELIZABETH CITY 7s, due in 1877.
PASSAIC CITY (N. J.) 7s, due in 1885.
CINCINNATI 7-30s, due in 1903.
MISSOURI STATE 6s, due in 1894.

All of the above are FIRST-CLASS, and deserving of the attention of careful investors.

For sale by
DANIEL A. MORAN, No. 40 Wall st.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U. S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT STATE MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Kings Co. 6 p.c. Bonds, due 1889,
Elizabeth City 7 p.c. Bonds, due 1895,
Rochester Water Loan 7 p.c., due 1903,
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau st.

OFFICE OF COMMITTEE OF REORGANIZATION,
NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY,
No. 96 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BOND-HOLDERS of the New-Jersey Midland Railway Company who have not received plan for the re-organization of said Company, will please send in their names without delay to this office. On receiving the same, the necessary papers will immediately be mailed to their address.

C. A. WORTENDYKE,
Chairman Committee of Reorganization.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, COR. OF RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1875.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF THE consolidated first mortgage bonds of the OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY entitled to the benefit of the sinking fund have THIS DAY been drawn by the Union Trust Company of New-York as Trustee for redemption, viz.:

6,103	3,111	5,231	3,576
4,152	3,798	4,588	4,894
3,460	5,642	5,911	3,383
4,533	4,275	5,704	5,409
6,416	6,224	3,655	4,578
3,206	5,941	4,656	4,766
4 145	3,851	3,956	4,392
6,322	6,115	5,065	4,544
61	4,654	3,645	5,279

Holders of the above bonds wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of redemption must present the same at the Union Trust Company of New-York within six months from date.

EDWARD KING, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSTRUCTION.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—THIS IS A College of the highest rank for well prepared and advanced students. It has also superior advantages for the best instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., Elmira, N. Y. Next session begins Sept. 8.

MRS. N. W. DE MUNN'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Providence, R. I., provides every facility for a thorough, practical, and accomplished education, with all the advantages of a home in the City.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Nine years of successful work. Healthful, beautiful for situation, homelike. Fall session (nineteen weeks) opens August 11. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

YONKERS ON THE HUDSON.—LOCUST HILL SEMINARY. Location unsurpassed. Course of instruction thorough and complete. Opens Sept. 15. Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.

Next session will commence Sept. 13. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

M. C. MITCHELL'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys. West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Send for circular.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE" AIDS ALL who want good Teachers; represents Teachers who seek positions, and does general Educational business. Established 1855. *No. 14 Bond st., New-York.*
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GROOM; HEIGHT under five feet six; weight about nine stone. Address, stating last or present place of service, C. H. A., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A SINGLE PROTESTANT COACHMAN; must come well recommended; tall, rather slender man preferred. Call at No. 87 Front st., before 11 A. M.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, English or colored, man and wife, as waiter and cook, and where a good quiet home may be secured. Apply at No. 77 Madison av.

STORAGE.

E. O. CARRINGTON'S STORAGE WAREhouses for all kinds of property, in separate compartments of all sizes. Insurance effected at the lowest possible rates. Furniture trucks constantly on hand. Principal office, No. 384 3d av.

AUCTION SALES.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1875, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange sales-room No. 111 Broadway, $32,000 Des Moines City Water Company's second mortgage bonds, coupons attached July 1, 1875.

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
(ESTABLISHED 1787.)
OFFICE, NO. 64 WALL ST.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1875.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company was declared, payable on and after July 15, 1875; also, an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., payable at the same time.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON ST.

INTEREST NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND AT THE rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM has been declared, and will be credited DEPOSITORS July 1, 1875, on all sums entitled thereto, for the six months and the three months ending June 30, payable on and after the third Monday in July. Interest not called for will remain as a DEPOSIT, drawing interest from July 1. Money deposited on or before July 10, (the time limited by law,) will be entitled to interest from July 1.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
H. C. FISHER, Secretary.

FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY, July 1, 1875.

A semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.

G. T. PATTERSON, JR., Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH FOURTH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1875.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this company will be closed on Tuesday, July 6, and reopened on Monday, July 19. A quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 30th of July next, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 6th of July.

All dividends payable at this office, where blank powers of attorney can be obtained.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1875.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid at the rate of six per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending July 1, 1875, payable on and after July 19, 1875.

Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on their capital stock; also, an Extra Dividend of Two and a Half per Cent. Both payable on demand.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1875. C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The coupons due 1st July, 1875, from bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company will be paid on presentation on and after that date by

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar st., New-York.

FORTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

HANOVER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. is payable on and after July 1.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN LANE,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000 00
NET ASSETS 1st July, 1875 .... 417,373 86

A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. is payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, President.
WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MECHANICS' BANK, ST. LOUIS, JUNE 30, 1875.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. was declared, free of all tax, payable on demand. Eastern stockholders will receive their dividends at the National Bank Republic, New-York.

GEORGE T. HULSE, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1875.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all tax, payable 1st July. The transfer books will be closed from 24th inst. till that date. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1875.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF (3½) per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1875. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. IS THIS day declared, payable on demand.

JOHN D. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.

LINDLEY MURRAY, JR., Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE No. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared payable on and after THURSDAY, the 8th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE RIDGEWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, June 28, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. is declared payable July 1, prox., at the New-York Office of this Company, No. 170 Broadway.

WM. A. SCOTT, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Thursday, July 1, 1875.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 7, 1875.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1 proximo. The transfer books will be closed until July 6, 1875.

R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of all tax, payable July 1, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.—THE past-due coupons, and those due July 1, 1875, of the Consolidated Bonds of Virginia bought at best market price, or two-thirds cash and one-third interest scrip given; also, the interest due July 1, 1874, on the Second Series Consols and old Unfunded Bonds collected by JOHN B. MANNING, No. 78 Broadway.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1875.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock was declared, payable on and after the 6th of July. DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
June 1, 1875.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE BONDS, due the first Monday of July, 1875, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 5th to the 21st of July, inclusive.

THOS. S. RIDGWAY, State Treasurer,
Springfield, Illinois.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.
CAPITAL, $250,000. SURPLUS, $250,000.
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.

A dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1, 1875. The transfer-books will be closed until 1st proximo.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER cent. has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Howard Insurance Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE AND INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand at the office No. 48 Wall st.

JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
New-York, July 3, 1875.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
June 25, 1875.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors of this bank have declared a dividend of SEVEN per Cent. from the earnings of the last six months, free of tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next.

O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY,
No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, maturing July 1, will be paid, in gold, at the National City Bank.

WILLIAM M. RICE, Financial Agent.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1875.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-annual Dividend of THREE DOLLARS per Share of the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid on and after the 1st July ensuing.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 203 MONTAGUE ST., JULY 1, 1875.
DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT. has been declared to the stockholders, payable on demand.

ALSO,
a scrip return of
SIXTY PER CENT,
to policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits, for which certificates will be issued Sept. 1, 1875.
AND

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding scrip, payable Aug. 1, 1875.

The scrip issue of 1867 will be paid in cash Aug. 1, 1875, on presentation of the certificates.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on demand.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared by this company, payable on demand, at No. 59 Liberty st., New-York.
JULY 1, 1875. HENRY POPE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Dry Dock Savings Bank,
No. 341 East 4th St.
Six per Cent. Interest

paid on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on the excess over $2,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
WM. V. WEBSTER, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker st.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1875.

49TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

The Trustees of this institution have declared the Forty-ninth Semi-Annual Dividend to depositors, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums (by the rules entitled thereto) remaining on deposit on the first day of July next, payable on and after the third MONDAY in the month.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as principal.

Deposits will draw interest from the 1st of January, April, July, and October. E. J. BROWN, President.
C. F. ALVORD, Sec'y. EDWARD SCHELL, Treas.

EAST RIVER
SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1875.

FIFTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 10th day of July, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1875.

Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on THURSDAY from 10 to 7. WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.
Bond st. and Bowery.
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1875.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Trustees have directed that on and after MONDAY, July 19, interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto

Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will draw interest as principal. By order,
C. D. BAILEY, Treas. HARRISON HALL, Prest.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before July 10, date interest from July 1.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 73 6TH AV. JULY INTEREST FOR 1875.

The Board of Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on sums of five hundred dollars and under, and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. on sums over that amount, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th of July.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal. Deposits will draw interest from the 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
C. GILBERT, Treasurer.
JAMES BRYCE,
J. HARSEN RHOADES, Secretaries.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 AND 3 THIRD AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

FORTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.

INTEREST to July 1, 1875, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid to depositors on and after July 14, or, if not called for, the same draws interest from July 1, and will be entered in depositors' book, at any time after the 14th.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 10, 1875, (and no later,) will draw interest from July 1.

By order of the Trustees,
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, Vice-President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 8th av. and West 34th st.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 18, 1875.

Money deposited on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1875.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward and not exceeding $2,000, and of five per cent. per annum on all sums over $2,000, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be allowed to the depositors, and will be payable on or after MONDAY, July 19, 1875, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. By order of the Trustees,

SAMUEL T. BROWN, President.
G. H. COGGERSHALL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 301 3D AV., CORNER 23D ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL SUMS.

The usual semi-annual interest on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st of JULY will be paid on and after JULY 20.

Money deposited ON OR BEFORE JULY 10 will draw interest from July 1.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, President.
HENRY BRENT, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.
STAATS ZEITUNG BUILDING, No. 1 CENTRE ST.,
Opposite City Hall, New-York.

July interest, 1875.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be paid on and after July 21. Bank open from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock. Books in German, French, and English.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after July 19.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK,
No. 247 Greenwich st., corner Park place.

The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid to all depositors entitled thereto on and after July 19, 1875. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1. By order of the Trustees. S. BROADWELL, President.
DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum for the six months ending July 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 19.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,
No. 430 Grand st., between Attorney and Ridge sts.

Money deposited on or before July 10 (the time limited by law) will draw interest from July 1.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS *are the* best made; *the* touch elastic, *and a* fine singing tone, powerful, pure, *and* even.

WATERS' Concerto ORGANS *cannot be* excelled *in* tone *or* beauty; *they* defy competition. *The* Concerto Stop *is a* fine Imitation *of the* Human Voice.

PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for* cash during this Month. Monthly Installments received. Pianos and Organs to Let, and Rent-Money allowed if purchased. Second-hand Instruments AT GREAT BARGAINS. AGENTS WANTED. A liberal discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc.* Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. *Box No. 3,567.*

AMERICAN MUSICAL AGENCY, NO. 144 5TH AV., AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC BUILDING.—Teachers of music and languages desiring positions in institutes, singers and organists wanting engagements, should register their names; parties wishing to fill vacancies will save time, trouble, and expense by applying as above. No extra charge made.

A PIANOFORTE—PIANOFORTE—PIANOFORTE.—Private family will sell their magnificent 7¼-octave, four round-cornered rosewood pianoforte, used six months, cost $1,000, for $309, stool, cover, music cabinet, box for shipping, bill of sale, and warrantee for five years. Call at private residence No. 120 West 23d st., New-York City.

J. P. HALE IS MAKING 50,000 SPLENDID piano-fortes at less than half price. Dealers, buy your pianos direct from factory, 25th st. and 10th av., and save half your money.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
*BOTHNIA...WED., July 7|ALGERIA...WED., July 21
ABYSSINIA.WED., July 14|SCYTHIA...WED., July 28

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WISCONSIN..........July 6, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING..........July 13, at 1:30 P. M.
IDAHO..........July 20, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA..........July 27, at noon.
NEVADA..........Aug. 3, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA..........Aug. 10, at noon.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER......Wed., July 14
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER......Wed., July 28
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA......Wednesday, Aug. 11

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK......THURSDAY, July 8, 9:30 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
The Queen, July 10, 10 A. M.|Erin, July 24, 9 A. M.
Spain, July 17, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER...Saturday, July 10, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, July 17, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, July 24, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, July 31, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, or Glasgow, $28, currency.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
NECKAR..........July 10|DONAU..........July 24
MOSEL..........July 17|MAIN..........July 31

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ......SATURDAY, July 10
AMERIQUE, POUZOLZ..........SATURDAY, July 24
PEREIRE, DANRE..........SATURDAY, Aug. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.
Return tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, July 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. CHEESMAN, SATURDAY, July 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, July 14, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.
SOUTH CAROLINA..........Wednesday, July 7
CHAMPION..........Saturday, July 10

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Wednesday, July 7
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, July 13
CUBA..........Thursday, July 15

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, July 13

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans July 17 and Aug. 7 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, July 3, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.
First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..........20 00
First-class to Albany..........20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.
For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, July 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall.
COLON..........July 15
connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
GREAT REPUBLIC..........Aug. 1
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
GEORGIA, Capt. MORTON..........THURSDAY, July 8
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED..........TUESDAY, July 20

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, July 10, at 10:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, July 24, at 9:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, July 31, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:
ANDES..........July 10
ATLAS..........July 27
FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:
ALPS..........July 14
CLARIBEL..........Aug. 3

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:
COLOMBO....Sat. July 10|HINDOO..........To follow
NAVARINO, to follow July 24|OTHELLO..........To follow

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
BOLIVIA..........Sails Saturday, July 10, 11 A. M.
ELYSIA..........Sails Saturday, July 17, 3 P. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.
Steerage at lowest current rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 2d......3:00 P. M.	Friday, 2d......6:45 A. M.
Saturday, 3d......3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 3d......6:45 A. M.
Sunday, 4th......8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 3d......7:00 P. M.
Monday, 5th......8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 4th......3:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 6th......6:00 A. M.	Monday, 5th......4:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 7th. 7:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 6th......10:00 A. M.
	Wednesday, 7th. 11:30 A. M.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 2d......8:00 A. M.	Friday, 2d......3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 3d......3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 6th......6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 6th......3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 7th. 6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 7th. 12:00 M.	Thursday, 8th......7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 8th...12:00 M.	Friday, 9th......7:30 A. M.
Friday, 9th......1:00 P. M.	Saturday, 10th...7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 10th. 1:30 P. M.	

WHITE MOUNTAINS, VIA STONINGTON LINE,

daily from pier No. 33 North River at 5 P. M., connecting at Stonington with the 4:30 A. M. WHITE MOUNTAIN EXPRESS. New and elegant drawing-room cars THROUGH without change.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY, LANDING AT CATSKILL.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1; $6 25 only to Buffalo.

SUNDAY EXCURSION, 8 A. M.; 24th st., 8:15; landing at Iona Island, Newburg, 25c.; Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Athens, $1; return ticket, $1 50, arriving at New-York same day. Landing at Manhattanville at 8:40 A. M. J. W. HANCOX.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

NEWBURG, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK. IONA ISLAND.

Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:30 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat), 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

ALBANY, TROY, AND SARATOGA.

Special trips by CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS to accommodate the increased travel on 3d, 4th, and 5th of July, from Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy st., MONDAY EVENING, July 5, at 8 P. M., (instead of 6 P. M.,) steamer SUNNYSIDE.

Excursion tickets, New-York to Albany or Troy and return, $2; good on either boat to go and return. Excursion to Saratoga and return, $4; good thirty days.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY AND SARATOGA.—Leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted) from pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On Saturday, July 3, and every Saturday until further notice, the steamers of this line will leave at 5 P. M. instead of 6 P. M., as heretofore, in order to connect at Albany with the Sunday morning train for Saratoga and the West.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,
Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35, North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, (COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry,) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, North River, daily at 3:30 P. M.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS HAVING surplus stocks of any description of goods will find it to their advantage to address the undersigned; unexceptionable references. JARDINE & CO., No. 18 St. Sacrament st., Montreal, Canada.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.

HARMER, HAYS & CO.,

IMPORTERS and JOBBERS, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising Linen and Summer Woolen Horse Sheets, Lap Dusters, Fly Nets, Saddles and Bridles, Bits, Stirrups, Whips, and Spurs. Also a large stock of Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes, in all grades. W. CLARK'S genuine patent Horse Clippers.

A BEAUTIFUL PONY RIG FOR SALE.—Pony twelve hands high, six years old, without fault or blemish; can be used by the most timid child; phaeton, harness, and side-saddle, in good order. Apply at stable, No. 161 East 28th st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Philipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD—SUMMER Arrangement—June 28, 1875—Depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.

8:40 A. M. train, through to Elmira, stopping at New-Market, Bound Brook, Phillipsburg, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Towanda, and intermediate stations; also connects with trains for Reading, Harrisburg, and Pottsville.

12:50 P. M. train, through to Tunkhannock, stopping at the principal intermediate stations. This train has connection also for Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M. train, through to Mauch Chunk, stopping at all intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. train, Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, and connects with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached to this train.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.

Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P. M. train. From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M. SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M.

WM. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.
CHARLES P. McFADDIN, General Ticket Agent, Long Branch, N. J.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH DIVISION.—Until further notice, trains will be run as follows between NEW-YORK AND SOUTH AMBOY:

Leave New-York from foot of Liberty st., North River, at 6:05, 9 A. M., 3:30 P. M., stopping at Elizabethport, Elizabeth av., Bayway, East Rahway, Woodbridge, and Perth Amboy.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A LADY OR GENTLEMAN OF GOOD address to take charge of the business part of a musical boarding school; unexceptionable references required, and $1,000 as security; this will be an excellent position for the right person. Address HAYDEN, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

EXCURSIONS.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

THIS MONDAY, JULY 5,
☞ Next WEDNESDAY, JULY 7,
☞ Next THURSDAY, JULY 8,
☞ Next SATURDAY, JULY 10,
and all race days.

JARRETT & PALMER'S superb palace steamer,
PLYMOUTH ROCK,

will leave for Sandy Hook, connecting with the New-Jersey Southern Railroad to the Race Course. Boat leaves Fall River Line Pier, foot of Murray st., North River, at 10 A. M.; foot of 23d st., North River, at 10:30; and Pier No. 8 North River at 11 o'clock. Returning, the boat will leave Sandy Hook on the arrival of the train that leaves the Race Course immediately at the termination of the last race.

TICKETS for the round trip to the Race Course, via boat and rail..........$1 75
TICKETS for the round trip, including admission to the track..........2 50
TICKETS to Long Branch, via rail and boat and RETURN..........1 50
TICKETS (single) to LONG BRANCH or Race Course..........1 00
TICKETS to Sandy Hook and return by boat..........1 00

All the great musical attractions, including GILMORE'S BAND, MADRIGAL BOYS, SET OF CHURCH CHIMES, MOZART GLEE CLUB, &c. Refreshments at reasonable rates.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

THIS MONDAY, JULY 5, 1875.
The superb steamer,
PLYMOUTH ROCK,

will, besides going to the LONG BRANCH RACES, make TWO grand holiday excursions to SANDY HOOK, ATLANTIC OCEAN, and RETURN.

FIRST TRIP.
Leaving her Pier, foot of Murray st., North River, at 10 A. M.; foot of 23d st., North River, at 10:30, and Pier No. 8 North River at 11 o'clock.

SECOND TRIP.
Leaving Pier foot of 23d st., 3 o'clock P. M., and foot of Murray st. at 3:30.

All the great musical attractions. Refreshments of the choicest kind.
FARE..........(round trip)..........ONE DOLLAR.
Children half price.

The PLYMOUTH ROCK will make special trips to LONG BRANCH on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of the present week. Details in future advertisements.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The largest and finest steamer in the world,
BRISTOL,
OF THE FALL RIVER LINE,
will make a delightful excursion up the Hudson River,
THIS MONDAY, JULY 5, 1875.

HALL'S BOSTON BRASS AND STRING BAND will be on board. Refreshments at moderate rates.
Leaving Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., at 9:30 A. M.; foot of 24th st., North River, at 10 sharp.
TICKETS, for the round trip, ONE DOLLAR.

TO SUMMER EXCURSIONISTS.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF STEAMERS TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Oct. 1, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrew's, Fredericton, and Shediac, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside, and Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Hawkesbury, C. B. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the regions to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with map of the route, and any information, apply to

W. H. KILBY, Agent, End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, Sundays included, leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.
24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.
9th st., E. R., 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. Pier No. 27 E. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10:45 and 11 A. M., 5 and 5:15 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets good on either boat.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF, GLEN COVE, AND GLENWOOD.

Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8:30 A. M., 33d st., 8:45. Returning, leaves Glenwood at 3:45, Sea Cliff 4, and Glen Cove 4:05 P. M., landing at 33d st.

A.—GRAND FOURTH AND FIFTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS TO NEWBURG, on board the magnificent steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN LYNCH, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall. Leaves as follows: SUNDAY, July 4, regular Sunday morning boat, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; West 10th st., North River, at 8:30, and 23d st., North River, at 9 A. M. MONDAY, July 5, grand gala excursion, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Franklin st., North River, at 8:30; West 10th st., North River, at 9, and 23d st., North River, at 9:45 sharp.

The utmost care will be taken and no expense spared to render this the most pleasant excursion leaving New-York. Excursionists, by taking the Long Branch, will have the benefit of longer time at the different landings, returning in time to witness the fireworks. Chave's grand military band will discourse sweet music.

Fare for the round trip, $1.

4TH AND 5TH OF JULY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH,

including a short sail on the ocean, by the splendid steam-boats AMERICUS AND NEVERSINK.

For landing and hours of departure see regular advertisement in this paper.

SIXTY MILES SAIL FOR FIFTY CENTS.

EXTRA TRIP.—On MONDAY the NELLY WHITE will leave 33d st., East River, at 11 A. M.; Market st., New-York, at 11:30; and Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 11:45 A. M. for Rockaway direct.

SPLENDID EXCURSION AND PICNIC.

JULY 5, 1875.

The first-class steamer CITY OF HARTFORD, of 1,200 tons burden, will leave Railroad Dock, opposite Harlem, MONDAY MORNING, July 5, 1875, on arrival of train from Norwalk and intermediate stations at 9:05 o'clock; stop at Second Avenue dock; Harlem, 9:15; 33d st., East River, 9:45; Peck slip, 10 o'clock; 34th st., North River, 10:40; Manhattanville, 11 o'clock; proceed up the Hudson to IONA ISLAND, remain one and a half to two hours TO PICNIC, and then return. Fare for entire excursion, $1.

EXCURSIONS UP THE EAST RIVER AND SOUND.

THOMAS P. WAY,
JULY 5,

Will leave Barclay st., North River, at 8 A. M., for Sea Cliff, touching at Grand st., 33d st., East River, and Whitestone. Returning, leave Sea Cliff at 4 P. M., and New-York for Sea Cliff at 6 P. M.

FOURTH OF JULY GRAND EXCURSION.

To take place MONDAY, JULY 5, 1875.
STEAMER MATTEAWAN
will leave foot of Barclay st.
FOR KEYPORT AT 9:30 A. M.
Returning,
LEAVE KEYPORT AT 3:30 P. M.
FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP, SIXTY CENTS.
A FIRST-CLASS BAND
WILL ACCOMPANY THE EXCURSIONISTS.

4TH AND 5TH OF JULY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM AND ASTORIA,

Landing at Broome st., 11th st., Astoria, 120th st., and Rabenstein's Park each way. The steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GLEN, and SYLVAN DELL will leave Peck slip every half hour during the day from 9:15 A. M. until 8:15 P. M. Last boat leaves Harlem at 7:30 P. M. These boats connect with steamers for High Bridge. Fare, 15 cents. J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

SELECT EXCURSION, JULY FOURTH,

To New-Haven, the beautiful "City of Elms." New and elegant steamer C. H. NORTHAM leaves Peck slip at 8 A. M., 23d st., East River, at 8:15 A. M., and New-Haven, returning at 11:30 P. M. The views along Long Island Sound and around New-Haven Bay make the trip unsurpassed. Fare for round trip, $2. No charge for berths.

MATINEE BALL.

At Pleasant Valley, N. J., July 5, 1875; commence at 1 o'clock P. M.; music by Philipps' Band. Steam-boats leave at foot of Canal st., North River, 8, 9, 10, 11, A. M.; 12 M.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 o'clock P. M.; landing at 24th and 34th sts. 10 minutes later. Return boats, 9, 10, 11, A. M.; 12 M.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, P. M. ALONZO TAYLOR.

DAILY EXCURSIONS THROUGH THE charming scenery of the East River, Lower Sound, and Hempstead Harbor to Sea Cliff, Long Island.—The popular steamer THOS. P. WAY has been chartered for the season by the Sea Cliff Association, and will make two trips daily, Sundays excepted. Time, 90 minutes. Will leave pier foot of Grand st., East River, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.; leaves Sea Cliff at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., (and Saturdays 7 P. M.,) touching at Whitestone on the 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. trips, and 33d st. on all trips.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA—Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, through the HIGHLANDS and NEWBURG BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS OF IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

CROCHERON'S BAY SIDE HOUSE, LITTLE NECK BAY, LONG ISLAND.—JAMES GRIFFITHS, Proprietor.—Those desiring to spend a quiet Fourth will find this favorite resort unsurpassed in all its appointments. Take North Shore Railroad from Hunter's Point for Bay Side, at 9:05 A. M., or 2:30 P. M., or driving via 34th st. or 92d st. ferries.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON STEAMER WYOMING, (with new boiler,) and others; barges Republic, Chicago, Baldwin, Caledonia, and Anna. Eaglewood, Oriental, Excelsior, Cold Spring, and Iona Island Groves to let. Office No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry; open evenings. R. B. CROSSETT.

FIFTH OF JULY, MONDAY.—GRAND EXCURSION to Fort Lee, Pleasant Valley, and Shady Side. Steam-boats PLEASANT VALLEY, FORT LEE, and ALEXIS will leave foot of Canal st., North River, promptly during the day at 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d and 34th sts. ten minutes later. Fare 30c. for the round trip.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION ON MONDAY, JULY 5TH.—The splendid steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24 East River (Peck Slip) at 9 A. M., 9th st. at 9:05, and 33d st., East River, at 9:15, for Great Neck, City Island, Sands Point, Glen Cove, Sea Cliff, Glen Wood, and Roslyn. Returning, arriving at New-York about 6 P. M. Dinner and refreshments on board.

GRAND 5TH OF JULY EXCURSION AROUND STATEN ISLAND.—The steamer CHRYSTENAH will leave 24th st., North River, at 10:30 A. M., and Harrison Street Pier at 11 o'clock. Returning about 3:30 P. M. Fare, 75 cents. Dinner provided on board.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS, SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine and Iona Island Groves, with barges and boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

SUMMER RESORTS.

United States Hotel,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.
JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.
Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

IS NOW OPEN.
Address
EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND.

IS NOW OPEN.

Through tickets and baggage checked from New-York by Central Railroad from James slip at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and 34th st., 9:10 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.; also, by Southern Railroad, from Roosevelt st., New-York, at 8:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,

NYACK ON THE HUDSON.

This house is now open for the reception of guests; the proprietor has secured two elegant cottages known as the "Villa" and "Kathrina Cottage," in which suites of rooms suitable for families can be had; gas, water, bath-rooms, &c., in both cottages and hotel.
C. DE LA VERGNE, Proprietor.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE,

(152d st.,) CARMANSVILLE ON THE HUDSON.
FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AT REASONABLE RATES.
Elevated: connects with Hudson River Railroad every hour from 30th st. and 9th av.
S. L. PIERCE, Proprietor.

JENKINSON'S HOTEL, HIGHLANDS, N. J.—Will open June 15; rooms en suite and singly for families; terms $15 to $21 per week; access by Long Branch Line, Pier No. 8, and steamer Sea Bird, Pier No. 35 North River. JAMES JENKINSON, Proprietor.

ONDAWA HOUSE, SCHROON LAKE, N. Y., is now open for guests; is one of the best resorts in the Adirondacks, the most easily reached, and unsurpassed for fishing, boating, and hunting; terms moderate. Address JOHN D. BURWELL, Schroon Lake, Essex County, N. Y.

OSCAWANA LAKE HOUSE—AMONG THE mountains, eight miles from Peekskill; good fishing, splendid boating, no mosquitoes, and good board; terms moderate. Address A. LEE, Peekskill, N. Y. Refers to J. F. McCoy, Ferry st.; W. H. Dunning, No. 20 Nassau st., New-York.

OCEAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH.
Superior accommodations; four counters to let; suitable for fancy goods.
CHARLES & WARREN LELAND, Managers.

WARNER KILL HOUSE IN THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Fine trouting; beautiful scenery; moderate terms; reference, F. Bonsall, Nos 79 and 81 Duane st. Address A. E. BURHANS, Phoenicia, N. Y.

RYE BEACH HOTEL, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Is now open for the season and prepared to make arrangements for boarders.
W. E. ROBINSON, Manager.

WEEKS' PAVILION HOTEL, GLEN COVE, Long Island, 1½ hours from New-York by steamers or rail.—Local attractions unsurpassed. Terms moderate. WEEKS BROTHERS.

ANALOMINK HOUSE, NEAR THE DELAWARE WATER GAP.—Reduction for early and late boarders. For particulars apply to JAMES BELL, Jr., Experiment Mills Post Office, Monroe County, Penn.

NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.—MRS. ADAMS, AT the Clarendon, has a few more rooms for Summer boarders; five minutes from the depot; one-quarter hour from foot of Chambers st.

NORWOOD HOTEL—AT NORWOOD, TWENTY miles from New-York on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, is now open.
MRS. M. E. WIXSON, Proprietress.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, HIGHLAND MILLS.—Two hours Erie Railway.
OLIVER CROMWELL.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

SUMMER HOME FOR CHILDREN.—Address Box No. 82 Hempstead, Long Island.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—SAMUEL S. CONSTANT, Charles R. Christy, and Henry J. Chapin, Executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Christy, deceased, plaintiffs, against ASAHEL CHAPIN, Warren Chapin, Jr., Henry J. Chapin, Charles M. Aikman, Nathan L. Burdick, Isaac N. Burdick, E. Owen Carrington, The Camden Bank, Benjamin Edge, Nelson J. H. Edge, George D. Emory, Andrew H. Evans, George B. Fisher, Henri Hall, Moses Harris, Gilbert K. Harroun, James S. Huff, John C. Hughson, Nathan Hutkoff, Gibbons L. Kelty, William M. Kelty, John B. Kelty, Adam C. Kidd, William Kidd, David Moore, Patrick Moore, Assignee of the firm of A. & W. Chapin & Brother; New-York County National Bank, David B. Parker, Daniel Salesbury, Nelson H. Salesbury, Alexander H. Salesbury, Aaron H. Salesbury, Halsey R. Stevens, and Peter Vandermuller, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Complaint not served.—No. 2.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 7th, 1875.

PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled suit was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, on the 13th day of April, 1875.

PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
je14-law6wM

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—SAMUEL S. CONSTANT, Charles R. Christy, and Henry J. Chapin, executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Christy, deceased, plaintiffs, against ASAHEL CHAPIN, Warren Chapin, Jr., Charles M. Aikman, E. Owen Carrington, The Camden Bank, Benjamin Edge, Nelson J. H. Edge, George D. Emory, Andrew H. Evans, George B. Fisher, Henri Hall, Moses Harris, James S. Huff, John C. Hughson, Nathan Hutkoff, Gibbons L. Kelty, William M. Kelty, John B. Kelty, Adam C. Kidd, William Kidd, David Moore, Patrick Moore, Assignee of the firm of A. & W. Chapin & Brother, New-York County National Bank, David B. Parker, Daniel Salesbury, Nelson H. Salesbury, Alexander H. Salesbury, Aaron H. Salesbury, Halsey R. Stevens, and Peter Vandermuller, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Complaint not served.—No. 1.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 7, 1875.

PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled suit was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 13th day of April, 1875.

PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

BROWN, EDWIN C.—SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EBENEZER G. BLAKSLEE and CHARLES T. BUNTING against EDWIN C. BROWN.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff herein, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, and to serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office, No. 318 Broadway, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; if you fail to so answer said complaint, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for two thousand eight hundred and one dollars and fifty-three cents, with interest on $519 from Oct. 14, 1874, and on $300 from Aug. 4, 1874, and on $301 79 from Aug. 15, 1874, and on $751 54 from Jan. 13, 1875, and on $373 17 from Dec. 18, 1874, and on $277 37 from May 13, 1873, and on $277 36 from May 13, 1873, besides costs.—Dated N. Y., May 4th, 1875.

BAKER, GREEN & SPERRY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 318 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The complaint in the above entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of N. Y. County, at the Court-house, N. Y. City.—Dated N. Y., May 27, 1875.
je21-law6wM* BAKER, GREEN & SPERRY.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the Chemical National Bank, their place of transacting business, No. 270 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of March, 1875.

JOHN Q. JONES, GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, Executors.
mh8-law6mM*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO AN order of H. V. Esselstyn, Surrogate of the County of Columbia, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISAAC SHAURMAN, late of the town of Livingston, in the County of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, Administrators of the estate of the said deceased, at the law office of F. G. SMEDLEY, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated May 14, 1875.

SUSAN R. SHAURMAN, HENRY E. CRAMPTON, } Administrators.
my17-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS COLFORD JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Charles B. Strong, Attorney, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fifth day of March, 1875. CATHERINE M. JONES, Administratrix.
mh29-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mrs. PAULINE W. BRIDGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 15th day of January, 1875.
ja18-law6m-M* HENRI M. BRAEM, Executor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room to let, with or without board; single gentleman can have nice large room at summer prices; a handsome reception-room, with all modern improvements, to let for a doctor's office; also meals without room.

NO. 56 EAST 9TH ST., FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY—Large square room and parlor floor, en suite or separate; splendidly furnished; neatly kept; Summer prices.

A WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH PRIVATE bath, to let, near Union Club, to a gentleman, without meals. Apply at No. 5 West 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

NO. 245 WEST 13TH ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, for gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives; house newly furnished; modern conveniences.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH ST., FOUR DOORS FROM GILSEY HOUSE.—To let to a party of gentlemen, an elegant suite of rooms, with private bath, &c.; also other rooms at Summer prices.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, airy and pleasant, handsomely furnished; transient or permanent, with first-class board; Summer rates; also, table board. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at No. 155 Madison av. for families or single gentlemen; prices moderate.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 350 WEST—Desirable rooms to let, en suite or singly, with or without board; near elevated railroad; Summer prices.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Second Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until TUESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for repairs to steam heating apparatus of Primary School No. 34.
GEORGE H. SEARS,
Chairman Board of School Trustees Second Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1875, and until 10 o'clock A. M. on said day, for repairs to steam heating apparatus of Primary School No. 7.
CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
Chairman Board of School Trustees Ninth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 6th day of July, and until 10 o'clock A. M. on said day, for repairing and painting Grammar Schools Nos. 35 and 47.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for repairing the hot air furnaces, &c., in Grammar School No. 47.
EDWARD SCHELL,
Chairman Board of School Trustees Fifteenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for repairs to hot air furnaces of Grammar School No. 11.
MATTHEW BIRD,
Chairman Board of School Trustees Sixteenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1875, and until 4:30 o'clock P. M. on said day, for repairs to hot air furnaces in Grammar Schools Nos. 14 and 49.
ADAM T. SACKETT,
Chairman Board of School Trustees Twenty-first Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings and Engineer, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated New-York, June 22, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventh Ward at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 12th day of July, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the alterations and repairs of Grammar School No. 12, in said ward.
GEORGE G. HALLOCK,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Seventh Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Eighth Ward, at the place, and until 10 o'clock A. M. on the day above named, for repairing and painting Grammar School No. 8, in said ward.
CHARLES H. HOUSLEY,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Eighth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the place, and until 10:30 o'clock A. M. on the day above named, for alterations to Grammar School No. 4 and Primary School No. 20, in said ward. FREDERICK HOLSTEN,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward at the place, and until 3:30 o'clock P. M on the day above named, for repairs, &c., of Grammar School No. 20, in said ward.
FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D.,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the place, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on the day above named, for repairing and other work at Grammar Schools Nos. 6, 39, and 54, in said ward. GRANVILLE P. HAWES,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Twelfth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, at the place, and until 4:30 o'clock P. M. on the day above named, for alterations, &c., of Grammar Schools Nos. 63 and 65 in said ward. MORRIS WILKINS,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Twenty-fourth Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of the City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated, New-York, June 28, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 13th day of July, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the alterations and repairs of Primary School No. 22, in said ward. R. A. BARRY, M. D.,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, at the place, and until 10:30 o'clock A. M. on the day above named, for alterations to Grammar School No. 50, and for furniture for Grammar School No. 40, in said ward.
JOHN F. TROW,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Eighteenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the place, and until 10 o'clock A. M. on the day above named, for repairing Grammar Schools Nos. 18 and 53, in said ward.
JULIUS KATZENBERG,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Sixth Ward, at the place, and until 3:30 o'clock, P. M. on the day above named, for repairs, &c., of Grammar Schools Nos. 23 and 24, in said ward.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Sixth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the place, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on the day above named, for repairs and other work at Grammar School No. 17, and for alterations to steam-heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 58, in said ward. JOEL W. MASON,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Twenty-second Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the place, and until 4:30 o'clock P. M. on the day above named, for furniture for Grammar School No. 32, and for repairs, &c., to Primary School No. 27, in said ward.
H. D. RANNEY, M. D.,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Twentieth Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of the City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be received unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated New-York, June 29, 1875.

TO CONTRACTORS.—THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by and under Chapter 326 of the laws of 1874, entitled, "An Act to provide for improvements in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City," will receive sealed bids or proposals at their office in the First Ward of Long Island City, on Vernon av., near Flushing st., as follows:

For abutments, retaining and supporting walls, and piers, until WEDNESDAY, July 14, A. D. 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For bridge over Dutch Kills Creek, until FRIDAY, July 16, A. D. 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For crosswalks, and for paving, curbing, guttering, and flagging, until FRIDAY, July 23, A. D. 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The bids or proposals so received will be publicly opened and read at the place and times above mentioned respectively.

Blank forms for proposals will be furnished on application at the Commissioners' office, on and after the 4th inst.

Dated, Improvement District, in Long Island City, July 2, 1875.

PETER G. VAN ALST,
H. S. ANABLE,
R. M. C. GRAHAM,
WILLIAM BRIDGE,
JAMES DENNEN,
Commissioners.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND silver-ware bought, and sold back when desired, at a very small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY repaired by first-class workmen. GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

STATIONERY.

ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS.

BERLIN & JONES
ENVELOPE COMPANY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 134 and 136 William st.,
NEW-YORK.

Have facilities for manufacturing one million envelopes per day with their patent folding and gumming machines, at prices below the average. Liberal discounts to the trade.

AMUSEMENTS.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, JULY 5,
GRAND PATRIOTIC PROGRAMME,
in celebration of the
NINETY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE,
will open with
YANKEE DOODLE AND HAIL COLUMBIA,
with full corps of
FIFES AND DRUMS,
and will include several of the best and most appropriate selections in the extensive repertoire of
GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
Mr. SOHST will sing (by special request)
"THE SWORD OF BUNKER HILL,"
and
MR. J. LEVY,
THE WORLD'S GREATEST CORNETIST,
will play the
"AMERICAN POLKA,"
introducing all the
AMERICAN NATIONAL AIRS
with brilliant variations.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

(Late Hippodrome.)
Mr. P. S. GILMORE..........Director
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.
Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by
GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS
And
THE WORLD'S GREATEST CORNETIST,
MR. J. LEVY,
who will appear every evening in the choicest selections from his repertoire of rare musical gems.
Change of programme every night.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK,
MATINEE PERFORMANCE, MUSIC BY A SERENADE BAND OF SELECTED MUSICIANS.
Admission, 50 cents; private boxes, admitting four, $3.

The Garden is open every other afternoon without music from 2 to 6 o'clock. A delightful resort for ladies and children. Admission, 25 cents.

Season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20; packages of twelve tickets, $5.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS,
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, JULY 5, AT 8.
OVERTURE, "Jubilee"..........Weber
WALTZ, "Dreams of Love"..........Lanner
SELECTIONS, "Masaniello"..........Auber
HUNGARIAN SUITE..........Hofmann
OVERTURE, SCHERZO, INTERMEZZO, NOCTURNE, WEDDING MARCH, } "Midsummer Night's Dream."..........Mendelssohn
BALLET MUSIC, "Rienzi"..........Wagner
AVE MARIA..........Bach-Gounod
WALTZ, "Koenigslieder"..........Strauss
OVERTURE..........Flotow
Admission 50 cents. Boxes $1 and $2.

ROBINSON'S ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY

AT ROBINSON HALL. POPULAR PRICES.
Coolest and best ventilated Theatre in New-York.
GRAND CENTENNIAL MATINEE at 2 on MONDAY, July 5, 1875. Eighth week and enormous success of the reigning sensation,
GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
La Famille Trouille introducing their famous dance in Act II.
Combination of the SOLDENE TROUPE with LA FAMILLE TROUILLE, introducing the famous dansante de la vie CAN-CAN PARISIENNE in Act III.
EVERY EVENING at 8; SATURDAY MATINEE at 2

NEWEST AND BEST MUSIC.

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COUNTRY BOARD.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND ACCOMMODATIONS in an elegant private residence, handsomely furnished, on a fine avenue and on high grounds, and with every modern improvement, including gas, bath, &c., near Port Chester village, and within one-quarter mile of New-Haven Railroad station and harbor; wide piazzas on three sides of the house; accommodations for horses and carriages; fine view of Sound; perfectly healthy; reasonable terms. Address FANNING, Port Chester, Westchester County, N. Y., or ask for SHERIDAN at depot.

ADIRONDACKS.—TWO OR THREE FAMILIES can find good board and pleasant rooms for the season at a commodious farm-house; Mounts Marcy and White Face, Indian Pass; Lakes Placid and Saranac; Ausable ponds, and other noted points of interest easy of access; half hour from Lake Champlain; good boating, fishing, &c. C. C. PRATT, Westport, Essex County, N. Y.
Refers to J. C. Lay, No. 447 Broadway, New-York.

THREE OR FOUR WEEKS' BOARD wanted with a farmer's family, (residing within twenty miles of Long Branch, N. J., preferred.) House must be located near the ocean, a river, or bay. Two comfortable rooms will be required for the exclusive use of the family of five persons. Address W. T. D., No. 266 Canal st., New-York City.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—A FAMILY party can obtain good country board and fine mountain air for the Summer in a private family at South Egremont, near Mount Everett House. For particulars apply to S. B. GOODALE, No. 5 West 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, AND VERY DESIRABLE accommodations can be had for a season of eleven weeks from July 1, at Morristown, N. J.; no chills and fever, no mosquitoes. Address C. G. HAZELTINE.

NEAR LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.—NO MOSQUITOES, no chills; superior country board for $6 per week. Parties desiring a comfortable home for the Summer will please address, RAYMOND HOPKINS, Canaan Four Corners, N. Y.

A FEW SELECT PARTIES CAN FIND BOARD at a first-class cottage delightfully situated in the village of Sing Sing on high ground; river view; must be seen to be appreciated. Address M. Y., or call at Sing Sing Post Office, N. Y.

BOARD—CLEAN, WELL-COOKED, ABUNDANT, at farm-house in a high, cool, and healthy locality in Central Vermont; rooms for six or eight only; a nice, clean, quiet place; terms moderate; reference. Address Box No. 205 New York City.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL accommodate two or three adults; location near salt water; terms moderate; references. Address TITUS, care of F. K. Edwards, No. 300 Broadway, New-York.

AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—FORTY-five minutes from New-York: excellent accommodations at a beautiful country seat, situated on the Narrows; bathing, boating, &c.; references. Address A. BEAL.

BOARDERS WANTED AT A PLEASANTLY situated farm-house a short distance from the ocean; boating, fishing, gunning, &c.; terms reasonable. Address E. RANDALL, Southampton, Long Island.

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS overlooking the Hudson; private family; terms moderate. Address Box No. 166, Fishkill on Hudson.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—JOHN SEDGWICK, as Assignee, &c., against RENSSELAER TEN BROECK, et al.—In pursuance of a decree of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the 14th day of June, A. D. 1874, notice is hereby given to all persons claiming to be creditors of the former partnership and partnerships of J. K. & E. B. Place, which consisted of Ephraim B. Place, James K. Place, and James D. Sparkman, that they are required to file their claims respectively with me, the undersigned, the special Master named in said decree, at my office at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of October, 1875, and in default of such claimants filing their claims as aforesaid, they will be barred from the benefit of said decree, and of any distribution of the assets of the said partnership and partnerships which may be made under the said decree.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1875. HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Special Master.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. GIBSON, PEDRO C. CASANOVA, HENRY N. TITUS, and CHARLES L. FINCKE, Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: The said bankrupts having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the twenty-seventh day of July, A. D. 1875, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room number 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts and each of them.—Dated New-York, 2d July, 1875.
jy5-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SMITH E. SHAW, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Smith E. Shaw, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of July, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1875.
je28-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAX HAMBERGER and BERTHOLD FRANKEL, bankrupts.—No. 4,916.—Notice is hereby given that petitions have been filed in said court by Max Hamburger and Berthold Frankel in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of July, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the adjourned hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1875.
je28-law3wM* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

BRUSHES.

PAINT-BRUSHES, KALSOMINE, AND VARNISH-brushes, &c., at the lowest factory prices, 337 Pearl st. JOHN K. ROPPEL, manufacturer and importer.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE LAST PLYMOUTH CHURCH SERVICE BEFORE VACATION.

SOME OF THE NEW TESTAMENT EXTRAVAGANCES—JURYMAN HULL AN EARNEST LISTENER—THE WIFE OF A SYMPATHETIC EDITOR JOINS THE FOLD—PRESIDENT PORTER, OF YALE COLLEGE, TO PREACH NEXT SUNDAY—THE PULPIT SUPPLY FOR THE SUMMER.

It seemed as though all those who had put off going to hear Mr. Beecher since the beginning of the trial, mustered resolution yesterday morning to take advantage of the last chance that offered. Often within the past six months has Plymouth Church been as crowded as it was yesterday, but never before were so many persons turned away from its doors through sheer inability to gain admission. The lion of the assemblage, after Mr. Beecher himself, was Juror Hull, who was so conspicuous and unrelenting an adherent of the defendant throughout the trial. He occupied a seat in Usher Murray's pew, which is a front one in the centre of the right hand gallery. His presence was watched and commented upon by nearly everybody in the congregation, throughout the entire services. He acted in a spirit of intense devotion, burying his head in his hands during the prayers and singing with the loudest while the hymns were being rendered. Another occupant of the same pew was Rev. Hugh Smith Carpenter, whose attendance in court was so regular during the latter part of the trial. At the back of the rear gallery stood a man who bore a striking resemblance to Theodore Tilton, and until it was discovered that it was not really the celebrated plaintiff who was present, the excitement among the brethren in the front pews down stairs was ludicrous. Another strange worshiper, whose presence was provocative of much comment, was John Swinton, the Communist "Muser on the Infinite." Henry C. Bowen was in Woodstock with his family, and consequently did not partake of the communion yesterday, which was the last communion Sabbath of the year. One of the brethren speaking of Mr. Bowen said that it was generally understood that he had ceased to be a member of the church, although no action had been taken upon him and he had not asked for a letter of dismissal. Rev. Edward Beecher, Mrs. Beecher's brother, and all the principal brethren were in their seats. Bessie Turner and Mrs. Tilton had the decency to remain absent.

THIRTY NEW MEMBERS RECEIVED.

When Mr. Beecher stepped forward, and, after invoking the Divine blessing, read the fourteenth chapter of Luke, in which humility is inculcated. Then the fortieth hymn, peculiarly appropriate because descriptive of the rejoicings consequent upon Christ's deliverance from the blackness of the tomb, was sung, and Mr. Beecher offered the long prayer, in which he said that God had done abundantly more than He had been asked, and that he (the speaker) looked back upon the past with gladness and drew from it inspiration for the future. Then followed the formal reception into the fold of thirty new members, fourteen by letter and sixteen by baptism and profession of faith. One of the former is the wife of the city editor of a paper remarkable for its advocacy of Mr. Beecher. That ceremony finished, Mr. Beecher said that the evening would conclude his personal ministrations until after vacation. He announced that, health permitting, President Porter, of Yale College, would preside at the principal service of next Sabbath, and that Rev. Mr. Julian, of New-Bedford, and Rev. Dr. Robinson, of Troy, have been engaged to conduct the services during vacation. He added that there would be worship every Sunday, and prayer-meetings every Friday evening, as usual, during the Summer. Mr. Beecher took his text from Hebrews xii., 2, 3, and set forth at some length the extravagances of Scripture language, some of which he found to be "very like gush." He also showed the necessity of controlling the pride which every human being shares with his fellows. At the close of his sermon he spoke a few words of farewell to his congregation preliminary to his departure on his vacation, and after the communion service a large number of the members remained to bid him good-bye.

THE EVENING SERVICE.

Plymouth Church was again crowded to its utmost capacity last evening. At 7:35 a new "hymn of thanksgiving," words by R. W. Raymond, music by Horatio C. King, dedicated to Mr. Beecher, was sung for the first time by Miss Holbrook, contralto, Miss Laear, soprano, and the choir. It is as follows:

Father Almighty! we bow down before Thee!
Trust Thee, implore Thee, praise Thee, adore Thee!
Weak and unworthy, helpless and blind,
Light and salvation in Thee we find!
All loving Saviour, all bountiful Giver,
Instant to hear and strong to deliver!

God of our fathers! Redeemer, Defender!
Patient and tender, to Thee we render
Praise and thanksgiving! Thy powerful hand
From many a danger hath saved our land!
In all our trials be Thou still beside us!
God of our fathers! guard us and guide us!

Mr. Beecher then invoked the Divine blessing and read the suggestive 139th Psalm. The 905th hymn was then sung, and Mr. Beecher prayed fervently, thanking God for the deliverance He had sent, and commending the congregation to His protection from outward harm and inward enemies until after vacation. The 725th hymn, which, like the previous one, dealt with the triumph of the good over the machinations of the wicked, was then sung. Mr. Beecher took as his text the concluding portions of the Gospels of St. Matthew, Mark, and Luke, and a part of the first chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, in all of which the Divine commission to go forth and teach all nations is spoken of. He inculcated the necessity of repentance predicated on the universality of sinfulness and the value of regeneration. He ridiculed the idea that the guilt of a man's sin descends to his posterity, though he acknowledged its consequences may. That, he said, was a doctrine originating in theological delirium tremens. "This is not," he added slowly, "orthodox—in some schools," whereat the congregation laughed. In conclusion he made the application that the obligation to lead good lives lies in the nature of things, and is no less binding on men of the world than on professors of Christianity. The church influences by which these have surrounded themselves, he said, are only helps, not authorities.

At the conclusion of his discourse, Mr. Beecher drew from his pocket two telegrams, and said: "Yesterday I received by cable a telegram from London from Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Thompson, formerly Pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, and one of the founders of the *Independent*, who is well and favorably known to many of you. As it was addressed personally to myself, I had not thought of reading it to you, but to-night, as I was seated at my tea-table, I received another from Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, Pastor of the Tabernacle Church in London, who was here two years ago, and whose labors have excited our love and admiration; and as this was addressed not to me, but to the church, I propose to read it aloud, and since I read one I will read both. Dr. Thompson's is as follows:

"Love, confidence forever."

The other is:

"The congregation assembled on this Sabbath evening in the City Temple of London enthusiastically respond to Dr. Parker's request to telegraph fraternal greeting to the Pastor and congregation of Plymouth Church. It assures Mr. Beecher of continued confidence and love, and thanks his noble people for upholding him so steadfastly in the time of his great affliction."

The reading of these dispatches elicited loud and long continued applause. Brother Henry W. Sage immediately arose and moved that the following be cabled back as the response of Plymouth Church:

"*Rev. Joseph Parker:*

Plymouth Church returns grateful thanks for the sympathy of your church and congregation. Please read the 124th psalm."

Instantly Mr. Beecher stepped forward with the Bible opened at the right place and read: "If it had not been the Lord who was on our side, now may Israel say: If it had not been the Lord who was on our side when men rose up against us: Then they had swallowed us up quick when their wrath was kindled against us: Then the waters had overwhelmed us, the stream had gone over our soul: Then the proud waters had gone over our soul. Blessed be the Lord, who hath not given us as a prey to their teeth. Our soul is escaped as a bird out of the snare of the fowlers: the snare is broken and we are escaped. Our help is in the name of the Lord who made heaven and earth."

That, said he, is our answer. These are our brethren, and this is the communion of saints. We will sing, "Love divine, all love excelling." The services closed with the usual benediction.

On next Wednesday evening a special meeting of Plymouth Society will be held for the purpose of raising the salary of the Pastor, which is now $25,000 per annum. Mr. Beecher will not leave town until Wednesday.

THE BROOKLYN THEATRE.

An injunction was issued on Saturday last by Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, restraining the Misses Conway from selling the scenery and properties of the Brooklyn Theatre. The injunction was issued on the application of the Brooklyn Building Company, and is based on an affidavit of the Treasurer of that company which recites that the Misses Conway, as managers of the theatre, are indebted to the Building Company, which owns the building, in the sum of $9,500 due for rent, and that the debtors have declared their inability to pay, and were about to take away the scenery and properties. It is said that the debt was $25,000 about two years ago, and was reduced under the former management to its present amount, but the creditors, thinking that the prospect was not good for a further reduction, peremptorily demanded their money on last Thursday, with the result told above.

SERMON BY DR. BELLOWS.

THE POLITICAL CORRUPTION AND MORAL DEGRADATION OF THE PRESENT DAY—THE CURRENCY QUESTION—CRITICISING THE NEWSPAPER PRESS—THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Rev. Dr. Bellows, Pastor of All Souls' Church, Fourth avenue and Twentieth street, preached yesterday morning on "Strictures on Our National Life." Selecting for his text the words, "Let your hearts hearken unto all the words I shall testify among you this day, which ye shall commend your children to observe to do—all the words of the law; for it is not a vain thing for you, because it is your life." It was meet, he said, that they should assemble in their houses of prayer to honor the birthday of the national liberty, and it never was more appropriate than at the season which ushers in our great Centennial rejoicings. Glorious and magnificent as the growth of the country has been, wonderful as have been the changes in our wealth and population, the extension of our country, the building of great cities and towns, the connecting of the scattered population by railroads and telegraph wires, the opening up of rivers by steam-boats, and the spread of religion and civilization, there was, yet, he thought a wide-spread feeling of anxiety, a fear that corruption, luxury and materialism have increased in a faster ratio, and that we are not as God-fearing a people as we once were. It was, certainly, depressing to reflect upon the deplorable falling off of moral worth in political life, the elevation of unsuitable and unworthy persons to places of high honor, the corruption obtaining in all public offices, the increase of crime, the decay of a high moral tone in liberal professions, the loss of dignity in the pulpit, and a corresponding want of confidence in morality and religion. All this was undeniable, and created a profound solicitude in the minds of many of our best thinkers and observers as to the future of our institutions and the safety of our country, but he was not one of those who thought ill of our institutions because they predicted the growth of those evils, or who despaired of the future because there was so much to regret in the present. But without thinking the worse of our democratic government, we may recognize the evils and dangers that beset it, and lay the faults where they belong, not to our principles or to our institutions, but to the weakness of human nature. Under no kind of political policy would they be less, and under no nation would they be so readily corrected. All our dangers proceed from expecting sound and wholesome political principles to produce effects which only moral and social experience or domestic and religious training can accomplish. The people's minds were never intended to be turned toward the National Government as the chief author of all their blessings, but in themselves alone lay the source of all power and all the freedom they enjoy. In the attainment of independence our fathers desired to have their human relations and not political rights and functions restored to their original place, and their principal watchfulness, therefore, was not to keep the Government at work for them, but by the exercise of their political rights to govern themselves for their own benefit. Politics were not intended to be a trade, much less every man's business, and this policy has been the real source of all that is good and great in American life, namely the freedom of the people from the influence and the control of political machinery. Our fathers had little purpose to make office a political desire, and they attained public positions solely for personal honor and the benefit of the entire people. But now we have developed such an enormous government machinery that its management is one of the largest of American callings, and from the manner of its operation is the chief demoralizer of our public and private life. Its results are a heedlessness of industry, it is a certain means of increasing centralization by diverting the rising youth from legitimate enterprise, it corrupts the public sentiment and arouses the most ambitious men to seize party and political power in order to use it for their personal ends. It was a sad thing to acknowledge that our political principles, which were our original glory, in their practical development have become the chief cause of our demoralization. He did not hesitate to say that our political life of late had seriously demoralized our commercial and social life, and the ruinous policy of using political influence to subserve private interest was characteristic of this generation. It was a falling into the worst evils which our Government was framed to escape, for politics never governed any nation to the same extent they have governed ours. Illustrating his theme, the speaker asserted that the development of a nation was attributable to the steady industry of the people, and the system which fostered and encouraged men to live on their wits was pernicious and destructive of the cause of freedom. In this connection he said our system of currency was an ever active source of demoralization, and there never was a greater mistake than the manufacturing of paper money *ad libitum* to carry on the expenses of the war. It engendered a reckless extravagance, a disregard, an indifference for active life, and an undue luxury of public taste which has now found its reaction in a general stagnation of business interests; and until we were safely back to a real money standard this condition of things should continue. The public press, he said, was a theme which also required much attention, and, while admitting its undoubted power over the mind of the nation, it yet contained elements which were destructive of morality and religion. He willingly accorded to the few leading journalists who distinguished themselves in their profession by their high moral characters the meed of praise they deserved, but it was notably true that the ordinary daily journal was but the reflection of the sensational, and often immoral, stories of the times, and through the medium of the press they found their way to the minds of the young. In a literary sense, also, he took exceptions to its teachings, and stigmatized the unwarranted assumption of superiority which was inseparable from the ordinary journal. But the most encouraging circumstances connected with our national life was the diffusion of education and the spread of Christian knowledge. In the Romanist attacks recently made upon the public schools, at one time he favored the idea of the exclusion of the Bible, but a better knowledge of the purpose of the enemy convinced him of his folly. It was not their purpose merely to secure the exclusion of the Bible, but to re-establish on this continent the Papal power which is rapidly being stamped out in Europe and to saddle upon our free institutions all the worst elements of a foreign mercenary priesthood. The public sentiment of the nation had repelled the attack, and its repetition would entail a defeat so crushing that the clamor for sectarian schools, supported at the public expense, would never again be heard. Dr. Bellows pointed out a few improvements which could be effected in Sunday-school and mission work, and a retrospect of his strictures said there was a wholesome reaction setting in in religion, morals, and political life which would redeem and perpetuate the honor and Christian character of the nation.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT A POLICE SERGEANT.

Sarah Martin, an Irish servant girl, seventeen years of age, was arrested Saturday night on a charge of attempting to shoot Sergt. Michael M. Rooney, of the Twelfth Precinct Police. It appears that about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening Sergt. Rooney and Patrolman Clark, who had just left the station, were passing through One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street. When near the corner of Third avenue the girl, who was standing at the corner, drew a revolver and fired two shots at the Sergeant, neither of which took effect. She was arrested and disarmed by Officer Clark. In her possession was found a seven-chambered revolver, which she stated she had purchased for the purpose of shooting the Sergeant. In firing the pistol the girl injured her left hand slightly. The wound was dressed by Dr. Steinert, and she was then locked up.

AN ACCUSATION OF PERJURY.

Henry Abrams, a resident of the town of Hempstead, Long Island, was a few weeks ago arrested on a charge of stealing chickens. On the examination, held by Justice Johnson, one of the witnesses, named Stephen Frost, swore to having seen Abrams on the night of the robbery passing along a road near his dwelling with a bag full of chickens. Three other witnesses testified that on the night sworn to by Frost Abrams was not outside of his own house. At the last term of the Court of Sessions, held at North Hempstead, Abrams was indicted mainly on Frost's testimony, but upon arraignment was discharged, on hearing the statements of counsel, without a trial. On Saturday Abrams made complaint before Justice Bennett, at Jamaica, against Frost, charging him with willful perjury, and he was arrested by Officer Wilkinson and held for examination on Tuesday. It is probable that there will be other prosecutions in the case.

FATAL RESULT OF A FIGHT.

Two young men, Edward Reid and James Boggs, fought in front of McGoldrick's saloon on the corner of Flushing and North Portland avenues, Brooklyn, and John Carland, of No. 20 North Portland avenue, a friend of Boggs, interfered. The interference was resented by bystanders, and in the mêlée that followed some unknown person stabbed Carland in his right side, inflicting a wound from which he will die. Reid and Boggs were arrested and lodged in Raymond Street Jail, and Michael Dwyer, who was suspected of being Carland's assassin, and for whom the Police were searching, gave himself in custody on Saturday night. Coroner Sims was yesterday summoned to take Carland's ante-mortem statement, which recites the facts told above.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

CELEBRATION OF THE NINETY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY.

HOW THE DAY WILL BE OBSERVED IN THIS CITY—THE MILITARY PARADE—MUSIC AND FIREWORKS IN PROFUSION—PATRIOTIC CELEBRATIONS BY DIFFERENT ORGANIZATIONS—EXCURSIONS BY LAND AND WATER—CONCERT AT CENTRAL PARK—THE DAY IN BROOKLYN—ACCIDENTS FROM THE CARELESS USE OF FIREARMS.

Judging from present indications, it appears likely that the anniversary of the nation's independence will be celebrated in the Metropolis this year on a grander scale, and with even greater enthusiasm, than on many previous occasions. Elaborate preparations have been made for the observance of the day, and ample opportunity for its enjoyment has been provided. The chief event of the forenoon will be the parade of the National Guard. The First Division, under command of Major Gen. Shaler, will march down Fifth avenue from Twenty-third street, thence through South Fifth avenue to Canal street, and up Broadway, passing in review before Mayor Wickham at the Cottage in Union Square. In the evening there will be displays of fireworks in all the principal squares and parks of the City. The pyrotechnic display will be unusually brilliant, exceptionally elaborate programmes having been prepared. The veterans of 1812 will meet at Military Hall, No. 163 Bowery, where measures will be taken for the proper observance of the day. On the Battery a national salute will be fired at sunrise, which will be replied to simultaneously from the various forts and posts occupied by the United States troops. The shipping in the harbor and rivers and all the public buildings will be gayly decorated with flags, and business, of course, will be entirely suspended. The chimes of Trinity and Grace Churches will ring out patriotic and popular airs during the day, and a grand promenade concert will be given in Central Park at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The day will be celebrated by the Tammany Society by the usual ceremonies and speeches, under the direction of Grand Sachem Augustus Schell, Sachem William H. Wickham, and the Committee of General Management. The other societies of the City have also made special arrangements for observing the occasion. At the various charitable institutions preparations have been made to allow the inmates to observe the day in an appropriate manner. Superintendent Walling has issued general orders for the preservation of order during the parade of the National Guard, and details of Police will be sent to the exhibitions of fireworks in the evening. The Chief of the Fire Department has also issued the usual orders regulating the disposition of the members of the department, and extraordinary precautions have been taken for prompt action in case of an alarm. Numberless picnics and excursions have been arranged, and every opportunity is afforded those wishing to escape the noise and confusion of the City by a trip to the many pleasant places in the vicinity of the Metropolis. The lovers of horse-racing can gratify their tastes by attending the races at Long Branch, where an attractive programme is offered. In Brooklyn the day will be celebrated by a military parade in the morning, a concert at Prospect Park, and fireworks in different parts of the city in the evening. In New-Jersey, also, elaborate preparations have been made for a general observation of the anniversary. On Long Island the most important celebrations, with the exception of Brooklyn, will be at Sag Harbor and Greenport. At the former place Chief Justice Daly will deliver an oration.

TO-DAY'S EXCURSIONS, PICNICS, AND OTHER CELEBRATIONS.

The following is a list of some of the principal excursions, picnics, and celebrations to take place to-day:

Jarrett & Palmer's steamer Plymouth Rock will make two grand excursions to Sandy Hook and the Atlantic Ocean, leaving foot of Murray street on her first trip at 10 A. M., touching at the foot of West Twenty-third street at 10:30, and Pier No. 8 North River at 11 o'clock. On her second trip she will leave West Twenty-third street at 3 P. M., and Murray street half an hour later. The Plymouth Rock will also take passengers for the Long Branch races, connecting with the New-Jersey Southern Railroad, leaving Sandy Hook on the arrival of the train after the last race.

The steamer Long Branch will make an excursion to Newburg, leaving Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Franklin street, North River, at 8:30; West Tenth street at 9, and West Twenty-third street at 9:45 o'clock.

The Bristol, of the Fall River Line, will make an excursion up the Hudson, leaving Pier No. 28 North River at 9:30 A. M., touching at West Twenty-fourth street at 10 o'clock.

The steamers William Cook, Americus, and Neversink will make frequent trips to Rockaway Beach, and the Gen. Sedgwick will make an excursion to Glen Cove, Sea Cliff, and Glenwood, landing at College Point and Whitestone.

The steamer City of Hartford will leave Railroad Dock, Harlem, at 9:05 A. M., and passing down the East River, touching at intermediate points, will proceed up the Hudson River to Iona Island, where she will remain for two and one-half hours.

The Thomas P. Way will make two excursions to Sea Cliff, leaving Barclay street at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Two excursions to Keyport will be made by the steamer Matteawan, leaving Barclay street at 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

An excursion to New-Haven will be made by the C. H. Northam. She will leave Peck slip at 8 A. M., and touch at West Twenty-third street fifteen minutes later. Returning, she will leave New-Haven at 11:30 P. M.

The steamer Seawanhaka will leave Pier No. 24 East River at 9 A. M., and proceeding up the Sound, touching at various points on the Long Island Shore, will return at 6 P. M.

The Fort Lee, Harlem, and High Bridge boats will make their customary trips during the day.

The annual regatta of the Seawanhaka Boat Club will take place at Oyster Bay, and may be reached by the Long Island Railroad from Hunter's Point.

The Perth Amboy Union Regatta will be sailed from that village this morning. The start will be at 10 o'clock.

Immediately after the parade of the National Guard the Seventy-ninth Regiment will proceed to Elm Park, West Ninety-second street, near Eighth avenue, where a programme of Caledonian games will be presented, in which visiting members from other regiments, in uniform, will be allowed to compete. The Sixty-ninth Regiment will hold a picnic at Bellevue Garden, foot of Eightieth street, East River.

The annual parade and review of the First Battalion American District Telegraph Company's messengers will take place this morning. Col. J. F. Cowan will be in command, and the line will be formed at 7:30 A. M., corner Thirty-seventh street and Sixth avenue. The battalion will follow in the wake of the National Guard.

The New-Jersey Athletic Association will give an exhibition of athletic skill at Ridgewood, N. J.

Trotting races will take place at Prospect and Deerfoot Parks, Long Island.

In the evening fire-works will be displayed at the City Hall Park, Washington parade ground, Mount Morris square, Tompkins square, Union square plaza, the Battery, the junction of Grand street and East Broadway, Canal street Park, Jackson square, junction of Seventh avenue and Forty-sixth street, the block-house in Morningside Park, Fort Washington, and Second avenue and Ninetieth street.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

Extensive preparations have been made in Brooklyn for the celebration of the Fourth of July in a fitting manner. One of the most interesting features of the day's celebration will be the performance of an exceptionally brilliant musical programme by the Twenty-third Regiment Band at Prospect Park. In the morning the Fifth Brigade, composed of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Twenty-eighth Battalions, and Capt. Sanderson's Separate Troop of Cavalry, will parade. The brigade will be commanded by Col. Burger, and will form on the easterly side of Clinton avenue, resting on Myrtle avenue, at 8:30 A. M. The line of march will be down Myrtle avenue to Cumberland street, passing in review before Mayor Hunter at Willoughby street, thence to Lafayette avenue and Fulton street, down Fulton street to Montague street, to Henry street, to Cranberry street, where the brigade will be dismissed. The following is the programme for the official celebration of the day: Salute of 100 guns at sunrise, one at the head of Stagg street, in the Eastern District, by Major Timmes, and one in the Western District, at Fort Greene by Capt. Peter Schlig. In the evening four, exhibitions of fire-works, each containing fifty pieces, will take place as follows: One at the esplanade at the foot of Fort Greene, near the junction of Myrtle avenue and Canton street. Another on vacant lot, Broadway, near Myrtle avenue. Another on lot near junction of North Seventh street and Union avenue, Eastern District. Another on lot bounded by Sixth and Seventh avenues and Tenth and Eleventh streets, South Brooklyn. A band of music of twelve pieces will discourse patriotic and national airs at each exhibition. A large number of excursions and picnics will take place during the day.

BASE-BALL AND CRICKET MATCHES.

On the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, E. D., a game of base-ball will be played this afternoon between the Mutuals, of this City, and the Atlantics, of Brooklyn. A game will also be played at the same time between the Reliance Club, of Brooklyn, and the Union Club, of Elizabeth, N. J., on the Waverly Fair Grounds, near Elizabeth, N. J. There will also be games on the Capitoline Grounds, in Brooklyn, to-day, and on the Central Park ball grounds.

There will be a game of cricket on the Prospect Park grounds, in Brooklyn, to-day, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., between the Prospect Park Cricket Club, of Brooklyn, and the Manhattan Cricket Club, of this City. The St. George Cricket Club, of New-York City, will play a game with the Merion Cricket Club, of Philadelphia, on the latter's new grounds at Ardmen, near Philadelphia, to-day.

YESTERDAY'S OBSERVANCES.

FIREWORKS ON THE STREETS—A NOISY SUNDAY—EXCURSIONS FROM THE CITY.

Although the celebration proper of the Fourth takes place to-day, the recurrence yesterday of the actual anniversary of the day did not pass unnoticed. For a whole year Young America had been yearning for a return of the holiday, and on its arrival no regard for straight-backed morality could stand in the way of his pyrotechnic enjoyments. Yesterday was consequently by no means characterized by the usual stillness of the Sabbath. From early morning until late into the night the crackling of squibs and the discharge of rusty old pistols by delighted youth was the order of the day. Nervous people were continually made the victims of harmless gunpowder plots, and the air was impregnated with the smell of powder. To escape the confusion, noise, and offensive fumes, many availed themselves of the numerous excursions leaving the City and breathed pure air of the country or the seaside. The Plymouth Rock, under the management of Jarrett & Palmer made a grand gala trip to New-Haven with Gilmore's full band, the Madrigal Boys, the Mozart Glee Club, the chime of bells, and other attractions. Capt. Lynch's steamer, the Long Branch, with full band, made its regular Sunday morning trip to Newburg, calling at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, Cornwall, and Cold Spring. The trip will be repeated to-day. Rockaway Beach was visited by the steam-boats Neversink and Americus, the trip including a short run out to sea. The usual Sunday trips were made by the Coney Island, Harlem, Astoria, Fort Lee, and Pleasant Valley boats, all of which were crowded with excursionists.

CENTRAL PARK ON THE FOURTH.

It seems pretty certain that Fourth of July observances have no abiding place in Central Park. There noise and tumult scarcely penetrate into its quiet retreats, and it is at least absolutely free of all the useless fireworks, and gratuitous pistol shots and detonating monstrosities which make our celebration very boisterous no doubt, but somewhat undesirable. Yesterday the warm fervor of the people was too expansive for the pleasant precincts of the Park. It went out, therefore, on steam-boat excursions, and penetrated into the country or indulged in pyrotechnic jubilations on the east side, but the Park was comparatively deserted. The fountains kept up their perpetual flow of water and of melody, but the angel above the pool of Bethesda looked forlorn and desolate. It seemed as if it wanted to trip a measure, but could find no partner. It is satisfactory, at all events, that art is fleeting, and that the angel will not be required to occupy forever the pose of a ballet girl. Down by the lakes there was listlessness and inactivity. But few of the boats were out on the lake, the rest being drawn up on the wooden slip, and the boatmen in their smart costumes lounged on the grass and waited in satisfied patience for people who were too considerate to disturb their repose. For them, at least, it was a holiday, and they seemed grateful. The keepers of the restaurants had but a dull time of it, and ice-cream and other luxuries of that genus were not much in request. The weather was pleasantly cool, but hardly cheerful, as during a great portion of the day there was but little sunshine. In brief, Central Park was not looking quite itself yesterday. The tide of pleasure-seeking and recreation had for a space turned into other channels. Even the grass was somewhat sere and scorched, but the trees wore all their Summer wealth of luxuriant foliage.

CELEBRATION IN BROOKLYN.

The Fourteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., yesterday, by invitation, visited the Sands Street (Brooklyn) Methodist Sunday-school. The old church was well filled, the regiment occupying the floor of the building, and the children of the Sands Street and York Street Sunday-schools the galleries, while the aisles were filled with spectators. The pulpit and platform were tastefully decorated with flowers, and on either side were hung the war-stained and torn colors of the regiment. After a prayer by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Taylor, the exercises of the day, commemorative of the Fourth of July, were begun by a speech by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford. He complimented the regiment on their war record, saying that Brooklyn would place the name of the Fourteenth as the brightest on the roll of fame. Now all the bitterness of the late strife was over. Ten years had gone by since the last shot was fired, and harmony prevailed between the North and South. Addresses were also made by the Pastor and Mr. John Q. Maynard. A basket of flowers was presented to the regiment by Mr. Utter, Superintendent, on behalf of the ladies of the Sunday-school. Col. McGeer responded in an appropriate speech, and Rev. Dr. Porteous pronounced the benediction.

THE DAY IN NEW-JERSEY.

The national birthday was partially observed in some of the larger cities of New-Jersey yesterday. Firing in the streets was almost continuous, and the beer-gardens of Hoboken, Newark, and Jersey City Heights were well patronized. In some of the churches in Newark and Jersey City the Pastors delivered sermons appropriate to the occasion. No serious accidents were reported.

RECKLESS USE OF FIREARMS.

A MAN FATALLY WOUNDED — SEVERAL YOUTHS BURNED AND MUTILATED.

Shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday morning, John Welsh, aged seventeen, of No. 132 Mott street, while standing in front of his residence, was shot in the left breast, in the region of the heart, by some unknown person. The young man was taken to the Mulberry Street Police Station, where he was attended by Ambulance Surgeon Wallace, who pronounced the wound fatal. The man who fired the shot escaped.

Edward McGuire, aged twelve, of No. 49 Prince street, was severely burned about the hands and face yesterday, by the explosion of some powder with which he was playing. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Victor Alonais, aged fourteen, of No. 101 Walker street, was severely injured yesterday afternoon, by the explosion of a cannon. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

John Malone, aged sixteen, of No. 356 East Tenth street, had the forefinger of his right hand blown off yesterday, by the premature discharge of a pistol. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

John McCarty, aged twelve, of No. 135 Varick street, accidentally shot himself in the hand yesterday, blowing off one of his fingers.

Some unknown person fired a rifle about midnight on Saturday, and the ball passed through the window of William Harper's bedroom at No. 341 Wyckoff street, Brooklyn, burying itself in the wall.

About 4:30 P. M. yesterday William Miller, aged sixteen years, was accidentally shot in the neck by Charles Hughes, of No. 369 Broadway, Brooklyn, who was celebrating the Fourth with a revolver. Miller's injuries are slight.

Michael Leonard, aged forty years, of No. 259 Sixth street, Brooklyn, was wounded in the arm, about 3 P. M. yesterday, by a pistol ball fired by an unknown boy, near the corner of Sixth and North Fourth streets.

Four boys, John Conroy, aged five, Hugh and Michael O'Neil, aged nine and eleven, and William Metley, aged seven years, were playing with powder, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, one of them having three ounces in his hat. Another boy threw a piece of lighted punk into the hat, and the powder exploding burned the hands and faces of all four severely. Hugh O'Neil's eyes were both destroyed.

An unknown boy threw a lighted fire-cracker on the fire-works and candy stand of Bernard Martin, on the corner of Myrtle avenue and Canton street, Brooklyn, and the explosion ignited the fire-works, causing a complete wreck of the stand. The damage is estimated at $8.

Benjamin Becker and Anthony Darmstadt were playing with a small cannon yesterday, in Scholes street, Brooklyn, and loaded it with a small stone. When the cannon was fired the stone lodged in the groin of Edward J. Ginty, aged twelve years, who was sitting in front of his residence, No. 144 Scholes street. Police Surgeon Loewenstein pronounced Ginty's wound dangerous, and on complaint of Ginty's mother the other two boys were arrested.

FIRES.

CARELESS USE OF EXPLOSIVES—A NUMBER OF SMALL FIRES.

At 2 P. M. yesterday the awning in front of No. 349 East Twenty-third street was destroyed by fire. Damage, $20.

At 3 P. M. the awning in front of the store of Adam Pabst, No. 511 Fifth street, took fire and was consumed. Damage, $25.

At 3:30 P. M. a fire occurred on the roof of the two-story frame building No. 32 Baxter street, caused by fire-crackers. Damage, $10.

At 5:15 P. M. a fire occurred on the top floor of the dwelling of Abram Lane, No. 328 Third avenue. Damage, $20.

At 6:25 P. M. a fire occurred in the basement of No. 82 Division street, occupied by Henry Wilson, caused by fire-crackers. Damage trifling.

The fire-works on a stand in front of No. 83 East Houston street, belonging to William Cunningham, exploded yesterday afternoon. Damage, $50.

At 4 P. M. a fire occurred in the basement of Settus' feed store, No. 7 James slip, caused by fire-crackers being thrown through the grating. Damage, $25.

At 9 P. M. a fire occurred on the roof of the dwelling No. 180 Grand street, occupied by William Kramer. Damage trifling.

A fire occurred at 9 P. M. on the roof of the frame dwelling occupied by Robert Kilpatrick, No. 288 East Eighty-fifth street. Damage, $50.

Late Saturday night the fire-works in a little store on Newark street, next to the corner of Garden, Hoboken, exploded and set fire to the place. The damage will not exceed $100.

Charles Bennett, aged twenty-five, residing in West Twelfth street, was accidentally shot in the arm by some unknown person at the corner of Bank street and Thirteenth avenue.

Martin Madden, aged fourteen, of No. 143 West Nineteenth street, shot himself through the left hand while firing a pistol on the roof of his house.

Patrick Carey, aged fifteen, of No. 280 Mott street, had his left hand shattered by the premature discharge of a pistol while firing it on the roof of his residence. Sent to Bellevue Hospital.

George Warner, aged fourteen, of No. 4 Gansevoort street, was shot in the face by Ferdinand Wohlman, who was discharging a pistol in the street. Wohlman was arrested.

OBSERVANCE OF THE FOURTH YESTERDAY AND PREPARATIONS OUT OF TOWN.

PROVIDENCE, July 4.—The national anniversary was observed here to-day by the several military companies by attending church and listening to discourses appropriate to the occasion. The artillery attended the Second Universalist Church, Rev. Mr. Rugg, Pastor; the Light Infantry regiment attended service at Grace Church, Rev. Mr. Greer, Rector; the Burnside Battalion and Ives Post, Grand Army of the Republic, attended the Congdon Street Baptist Church, Rev. Mr. Bainbridge, Pastor.

In Newport to-day the artillery attended the Unitarian Church, and the Artillery Veterans the Congregational Church. Appropriate sermons were preached in both places.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 4.—Independence Day will be observed to-morrow by one of the largest military displays in the South since the war. Eight companies arrived this evening, seven from Charleston and one from Columbia. The visitors were met at the depot by volunteer companies of Augusta. Capt. M. P. Carroll delivered a welcoming address, which was replied to by Capt. Mimms, of Charleston. Two of the companies carried the Stars and Stripes, and the United States post band of Charleston headed the column.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 4.—To-morrow will be celebrated here as the Fourth. The Merchants' and Cotton Exchanges will be closed and business generally suspended.

THE IOWA REPUBLICANS.

EXCELLENCE OF THE TICKET NOMINATED FOR STATE OFFICERS.

Speaking of the Iowa Republican State Convention and its results, the Des Moines *State Register* says: "It was the largest and most enthusiastic, the finest in the intelligence and high standing of the men composing its membership, of any political convention ever held in Iowa. All the counties in the State but five were represented, and of the ninety-five counties reported nearly all had full delegations. Six hundred and twelve delegates were actually present, while the attendance outside the delegations increased the total number in attendance from abroad to at least one thousand persons. The *personnel* of the convention, too, was of the highest order, the very best men of the State, of the town, and the farm alike being in attendance. The convention was all at sea in regard to a choice for Governor. No man has worked for it, and no wires had been pulled to secure it. This undefined and unshaped situation led to a general rush for a nomination, and in the strife naturally ensuing in such a state of affairs private enmity and factional grudge saw an opportunity among some few persons to gratify their spleen and malice. This produced some feeling, which might, with an injudicious nomination, have left much bitterness behind. But the cool heads and unselfish, sacrificing sagacity of men like John Russell, John H. Gear, and others, saw the demand and the necessity of the hour, and as clearly saw the way out of all such difficulties. Mr. Russell, with the manliness and the generosity which have ever characterized the man, cleared the way to a successful settlement of the tangle, and to the securement of a strong and unobjectionable candidate by withdrawing in favor of Kirkwood, and making a brief, telling and sweeping little speech in the old War Governor's favor. Mr. Gear, another of the most prominent and popular of the candidates for the place, also put aside self and all personal considerations for the sake of party, and splendidly joined in the movement for a candidate who would command above all cavil or doubt the greatest possible success. The action of these two gentlemen nominated Gov. Kirkwood—the best possible nomination, all the circumstances considered, that could have been made. The Governor had positively declined to be a candidate, and had even telegraphed yesterday morning that he was not and could not be a candidate. But the convention was determined that the honor should this time seek the man, and the strongest man obtainable. The result was the nomination of Gov. Kirkwood, and the demand of the united convention that he should accept. And last evening a dispatch was received from him saying he would accept if he must. Comment on his candidacy, his fitness, and availability would be superfluous. He was the man of all others, in the situation of yesterday, for the hour. And he will be a tower of strength and a rallying trumpet to the ticket. The other nominees are all most excellent."

OF COURSE NOT.

GOV. ALLEN, OF OHIO, HASTENS TO SAY THAT HE DID NOT OFFER TROOPS TO AID IN SUPPRESSING THE LOUISIANA REVOLT—HE NEVER THOUGHT OF SUCH A THING.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* prints the following letter with the documents referred to therein:

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, June 19, 1875.

A. M. Holbrook, Esq., Editor of the Picayune, New-Orleans, La.:

DEAR SIR: The attention of Gov. Allen has been called to an article which appeared in your paper of the 16th inst., containing the statement that he offered 50,000 troops to aid Grant in settling the difficulties in Louisiana in the month of September last. The Governor cannot conceive how such a statement could be made, for he has never done or said anything to warrant it. He did not in September last offer, nor has he at any time offered troops to Grant, to be used in Louisiana or in any other State. The statement has no foundation whatever to rest upon, and it is hard to comprehend the total depravity that prompted the invention of such a falsehood. Gov. Allen's whole life stamps the statement as an untruth. I have the honor to transmit herewith Gov. Allen's message to the General Assembly of this State—sent in immediately after the January outrage in Louisiana, and he was the first Governor who prepared a message concerning it. I also append the joint resolution adopted by the Ohio Legislature in response to Gov. Allen's message. The Governor has made a number of political speeches since last Fall, and he has in every one of them denounced Grant's policy respecting the South, and the outrages perpetrated by his administration upon the State of Louisiana. Hoping that you will give this specific denial the same prominence you have given the unfounded and injurious accusation, I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

J. H. PUTNAM, Private Secretary.

CHURCH DEDICATION IN HOBOKEN.

Fully 5,000 people assembled on West Hoboken Heights yesterday afternoon, to witness the dedication of the new Catholic church adjoining the monastery. The building has been in course of erection for three years, and is one of the finest and most costly edifices of the kind in the country. It was announced that Cardinal McCloskey would conduct the ceremonies, but he did not make his appearance. The temperance societies and Catholic unions from all parts of the county gathered upon the grounds. Bishop Corrigan led the services, and the usually impressive exercises were gone through. Bishop Corrigan immediately afterward proceeded to Hoboken and laid the corner-stone of the new Catholic church in process of erection on the corner of Fourth and Willow streets.

A MISTAKEN MAN.

A Newburyport, Mass., man was the victim of a singular incident the other night. While passing along the street, a boy exploded a common cracker just behind him, while at the same instant a rotten banana, thrown from a neighboring fruit store, struck him on the back of the head. He at once screamed, "I'm shot! I'm shot!" and taking a handful of the decayed fruit from his head, exhibited it to a horror-stricken bystander as a specimen of his brains. A great crowd assembled and a doctor was called, who soon explained the matter to the satisfaction of all.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Philip Ihl, aged three years, fell out of a window of his parents' residence, No. 421 East Thirteenth street, yesterday, and was instantly killed.

Patrick Brown, aged ten years, of No. 287 Avenue C, was drowned yesterday while bathing in the East River at the foot of Seventeenth street.

John German, aged ten, whose parents reside at No. 3 Vandewater street, was drowned while bathing yesterday morning at Pier No. 21 East River.

The Inman steam-ship City of Chester, which left Liverpool on June 23 and Queenstown on June 24, reached this port yesterday with mail news later by three days.

Charles Schwartz, aged thirty-eight, of No. 279 Avenue A, while bathing in the East River at the foot of Nineteenth street, in company with a friend, was drowned. His body was not recovered.

While Martin Nealis was sitting in front of his residence, No. 248 Mulberry street, early yesterday morning, he was assaulted by some unknown person, who beat him severely about the head. His assailant escaped.

Annie Berger, aged six years, of No. 734 Ninth avenue, fell of the front platform of an Eighth avenue car at Fifty-eighth street and Eighth avenue yesterday and was seriously injured. Michael Hall, the driver of the car, was arrested.

Rose McMullen, a domestic in the employ of Mrs. Margaret McCahey, No. 401 East Tenth street, was yesterday held in $1,000 bail by Justice Smith at the Essex Market Police Court, charged with stealing $100 worth of clothing from her employer.

During a fight at 1 o'clock yesterday morning in Tenth avenue, near Thirtieth street, Patrick Hines, aged twenty-two, of No. 507 West Twenty-eighth street, was stabbed in the back of the neck by James Casey, one of the notorious Tenth avenue gang. Casey was not arrested.

During a quarrel last evening in the liquor store No. 40 Oliver street, between John Craig and his sister, Mrs. Mary Rutter, John struck Mary on the head with a bottle, inflicting a dangerous wound. Mary was cared for at the Park Hospital and Craig was arrested and locked up.

James Dodd, aged forty, of No. 207 Grand street, while opposite Manhattanville last evening, returning from a picnic, fell from the upper deck between the barges into the river. In the fall he struck his head against the lower deck and sustained a fracture of the skull. He was rescued from drowning and cared for at Bellevue Hospital.

The steamer Moses Taylor, of the High Bridge Line, ran into and upset a small boat in the Harlem River, near Macomb's Dam yesterday. Timothy Ackley, of No. 21 Madison street, and Timothy Keefe, of No. 79 Madison street, who were in the boat, were precipitated into the water and would have been drowned but for the heroic exertions of Patrolman Francis, who succeeded in rescuing the young men at the risk of his own life after they had sunk twice.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a quarrel occurred in Front street, near Dover, between James Stewart, a sailor, residing at No. 280 Front street, and Patrick Haggerty, a truck-driver, of No. 338 Water street; and during the fight which ensued it is alleged that Haggerty stabbed Stewart in the right breast with a pocket-knife, inflicting a dangerous wound. Stewart was taken to the Park Hospital, and Haggerty was arrested and held to await the result of the wound.

The New-York Hospital has fitted up No. 160 Chambers street as a house of relief, where all cases of sunstroke and accidents will be treated. By an arrangement with the Commissioners of Charities and Correction their ambulance corps will perform service as usual, until other ambulances can be provided. When an accident occurs the nearest Police station should be notified, and when within a few blocks of the "House of Relief" a stretcher will be dispatched on application.

Mr. Stephen B. Brague, of No. 1,168 Broadway, while standing on the rear platform of a Fourteenth street cross town car, on Saturday night, was jostled by two men, one of whom seized him from behind and the other took his watch from his pocket. Mr. Brague grappled with the thief and called for help, and Officer Conklin of the Twenty-ninth Precinct came and took him into custody. At the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, he said his name was James Anderson, and was held to answer by Justice Wandell in default of $2,000 bail.

BROOKLYN.

Thomas Regan, aged ten years, an inmate of the County Nursery, was drowned yesterday morning while bathing in a pond on Brooklyn avenue.

John McCue, aged seventeen years, was arrested yesterday, charged with robbing Dennis Buckley's money drawer of $40.

Dennis Smith was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing $14 from G. Horsman's money drawer. The money was found in his possession.

Frank Fitzgerald, aged seven years, living in Adams street, near Myrtle avenue, while playing with powder yesterday afternoon burned his face severely.

There will be a velocipede race between McClellan, the champion of America, and Keene, the champion of England, on the Capitoline Grounds, in Brooklyn, on or about the 23d of August next.

Thomas Hines, aged eleven years, of No. 33 Raymond street, while playing with a small cannon yesterday had his left hand shattered by the bursting of the cannon. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Thomas Hollingsworth, of No. 472 Hicks street, aged forty years, accidentally shot himself in the forehead with a revolver. He was carried to the Long Island College Hospital, where his wound was attended to and pronounced not serious.

Bernard Cannon, Charles McLoughlin, and Edward Mangin were arrested yesterday on a charge of breaking into the premises of Patrick Breslin, corner Jay and Front streets, and stealing two kegs of ale, valued at $10.

James McCue, aged twenty-five, of No. 15 Jackson street, and James Kirwin, of Seventh street, E. D., were arrested yesterday on a charge of assault and robbery, made by Henry Laight, who says that he was set upon by the two men in First street, near South Ninth street, E. D., and robbed of $30. The two prisoners are lathers by trade, and have both served terms in the Penitentiary.

The corner-stone of the new Roman Catholic Church of the Transfiguration was laid yesterday by Bishop Loughlin, assisted by Rev. Fathers O'Brien, Brennan, Reardon, Farrell, and Turnure. The building will be of brick, trimmed with freestone, modeled in the Gothic style, and is located on Marcy avenue, near Hooper street, Eastern District. Its dimensions will be 114 by 50 feet, and it will cost $25,000.

LONG ISLAND.

The quarterly abstract of the tonnage of the port of Greenport, prepared by the Surveyor, shows that there are 202 vessels registered there, with an aggregate tonnage of 12,647.21.

There have been regular Sunday services at Garden City for some time past, under the charge of Rev. Mr. Rodman, of the Episcopal Church, who is placed there as a missionary, with the authority of the Bishop.

A lad named John Hubbs was badly bitten in the hip by a savage dog on Saturday at Huntington. He was running along a street when the dog gave chase and fastened upon him, so that it was difficult to make him loose his hold. The wounds were immediately treated with caustic, as a preventive of hydrophobia.

Some of the results of the census in Suffolk County are thus stated: In Shelter Island there are 645 persons, just the number that there were in 1870. In Southampton village and vicinity, comprising District No. 3 of the town, there are 1,057 inhabitants, of whom 184 are on the Shinecock Indian reservation. In District No. 2 of Riverhead the population is 2,560—600 families in 575 houses. In Riverhead village the population is 1,775, including 190 in Brooklyn, as that part of the village south of the river is known. The population of Sag Harbor is: First Election District, (Southampton,) 2,337; Second Election District, (Easthampton,) 528; Sag Harbor, within the village, 2,013; which is a falling off since the last previous enumeration.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Germans of Newark intended to have a street parade yesterday, but Mayor Perry interdicted it and it did not come off.

An engineer named Robert McLean, employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, fell beneath a train in the yards, at Jersey City, last night, and had both legs cut off. No hope is entertained of his recovery.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY ON THE EAST SIDE.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Saturday night, Valentine Weyman, of No. 295 Delancey street, while passing through Tompkins street was set upon by two men and robbed of his watch, worth $25. One of them dealt him a blow that knocked him down, after which both of them kicked and beat him. The cries of Mr. Weyman attracted Officer Smith, of the Thirteenth Precinct, who succeeded in arresting one of the men. He gave his name as Michael Bauers, and pleaded guilty to the charge. At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, Justice Smith committed him in $2,000 bail to answer.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

An accident occurred yesterday morning to the Atlantic Express train of the Hudson River Railroad which did not result in anything more serious than the destruction of property. This train is due at the Grand Central Depot at 7 A. M., but yesterday was one hour behind time. At 8 o'clock as the train emerged from the tunnel on Fourth avenue at Fifty-fifth street the baggage car ran off the track and was followed by the passenger car immediately behind it. The train was going at a high rate of speed, and the passenger car telescoped with the baggage car, and both were badly wrecked. Fortunately no one was injured. The accident was caused by the spreading of the rails at the point where the tracks cross each other.

A STRANGER'S EXPERIENCE IN CENTRAL PARK.

James Patchell, a resident of Butler County, Ohio, who is on a visit to this City, went to Central Park yesterday, and endeavored to hire a hack for a drive around the Park. The hackman wanted to charge him $2, and to this the countryman demurred, but said that, if he could get some person to pay one-half the expense, he wouldn't mind hiring the carriage. At this juncture, a genteely-attired young man and woman, who had evidently overheard Patchell inquiring for a companion, stepped up and offered to share the expense of the ride. The arrangement was accepted, and the trio entered the carriage and were driven through the Park. On separating, the countryman warmly shook hands with his newly-made acquaintances, and declared that he had never passed an afternoon in more agreeable society. His opinion of his acquaintances was materially changed, however, on discovering that during his pleasant ride through the park he had been adroitly robbed of four $100 Government coupon bonds. He is now convinced that it is dangerous to pick up chance acquaintances in New-York, and he will return to his Ohio farm a wiser and a poorer man. The victim called on Inspector Speight at the Central Office last evening and reported his loss, but there is very little prospect of the recovery of the stolen bonds.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Benjamin H. Ticknor, of Boston, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Paymaster H. B. Reese, United States Army is at the Grand Hotel.

Chaplain Osgood E. Herrick, United States Army, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator William A. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, is at the Hoffman House.

Hon. P. H. Le Poer Trench, of the British Legation at Washington, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

George S. Bangs, Superintendent of the Railway Postal Service, and Mayor R. L. Fulton, of Galveston, Texas, are at the St. James Hotel.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Chester, from Liverpool.—Capt. Tanton, Mrs. Tanton and child, Miss Anne Beamish, Mrs. E. M. Roberts, Mr. Story, James Dater, Dr. D. G. Thomas, Miss Helen M. Thomas James Wehl, M. A. Toohey, J. F. Toohey, Mr. Flittner, Robert B. Brimer, John J. Walls, E. W. Gere, S. S. Tiffany, Mr. Wilkins, Michael Kennedy, Mr. Howell, John Waddell, P. Mina, William Henry Smith, Samuel M. Fulton, John Esplen, J. B. Savage, A. Hollows, John M. Arnold, William Miller, James Worrall, James Dunn, R. McPhail, Peter Robinson, George Pendle, Mrs. Pendle and boy, Mrs. J. McKay Tyler, Miss Whiteley, H. B. Brandeth, Mrs. Brandreth, James Lockhart, Mr. Fielding, Mrs. Fielding, Miss Fielding, James Garside, Mrs. Garside, A. Goodrich Fay, A. B. Pride, Rev. Thomas Cushing.

In steam-ship The Queen, from Liverpool.—Miss C. Taylor, Mr. Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Justice, Mr. and Mrs. Moorhead, Miss Guachen, W. F. Ormsby, Edward Fisher, Mrs. Jackey, Brother Vincent, Mr. Maguire, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Smith, F. Howard, John Hawkins, George Robinson, J. W. Little, Jacob Fisher, Miss E. A. Munn, C. B. Chapman.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:34 | Sun sets.......7:33 | Moon sets..9:53
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..9:45 | Gov. Island.10:34 | Hell Gate.11:56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............SUNDAY, July 4.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Chester, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool June 24, and Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. June 27, lat. 50 12, lon. 20 20, passed bark-rigged Cunard steam-ship bound E.; 30th, lat. 42 56, lon. 47 23, a North German steam-ship do.; July 2, lat. 42 04, lon. 60, ship Uncle Joe, from Liverpool, for Gloucester, Mass.; 4th, at 2:20 A. M., 106 miles E of Sandy Hook, signaled steam-ship City of Brussels, hence for Liverpool; 2:50 A. M., 99 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steam-ship Britannic do., for do.; 3 A. M., 97 miles E. of Sandy Hook, an Anchor Line steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship The Queen, (Br.,) Bragg, Liverpool June 23, and Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and 21 cabin and 222 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Richmond, Kelly, Lewes, Del., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston.

Ship Rozelle, (of Greenock,) Heggum, Calcutta March 16, with mdse. to Wills, Edman & Co.—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co. April 17, lat. 12 20 S., lon. 85 E., spoke bark Eagle, (Br.,) from Basien, for Falmouth, 29 ds. out; 25th, lat. 22 S., lon. 64 E., ship Haradden Castle, (Br.,) from Rangoon, for Falmouth, 39 ds. out; May 4, lat. 30, lon. 37, signalized a bark from Rangoon, for ——, showing signal with letters W G R A in it; 6th, lat. 31, lon. 34, ship Malta, (Br.,) from Rangoon, for Liverpool, 45 ds. out; 7th, lat. 32, lon. 32, Portuguese ship, from London, for Algoa Bay, showing signal with letters H F G S in it; 11th, lat. 34, lon. 27, ship Rossdhue, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for Havre; 14th, lat. 35, lon. 21, bark Theresa, (Ger.,) from Rangoon, for Hamburg, 66 ds. out; 27th, lat. 21, lon. 1, ship Indian Empire, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for London, reported Captain bad died, April 1; 29th, lat. 17 S., lon. 4 W., bark Liguire, (Ital.,) from Rangoon, for Cork, 80 ds. out; same time, bark J. W. Holmes, (Br.,) from Rangoon, for Falmouth, 78 ds. out. The R. experienced strong N. E. trades, was 11 ds. W. of Bermuda, passed Cape of Good Hope May 15, St. Helena May 30, and crossed the equator June 24, in lon. 24 37 W.

Ship Houghton Tower, (of Liverpool,) Trumbull, Calcutta 115 ds., with mdse. to A. A. Low & Bro.—vessel to R. J. Cortis. Crossed the equator June 10 in lon. 27 30 W.; May 3, lat. 28 50 S., lon. 41 50 E., spoke ship Chandos, (of Boston,) from Bombay for Havre, 47 ds. out; June 11, lat. 30 17 N., lon. 29 W., ship Triumphant, hence for San Francisco, 22 ds. out.

Ship Admiral, (new, 2,300 tons,) Thomas, Portland June 28, in ballast, to master; will load for San Francisco.

Bark Johann Kepler, (Ger.,) Snelle, Bremen 59 ds., with mdse. to Hermann Koop & Co. June 2, picked up, in lat. 47 30 N., lon. 33 48 W., the crew of (Br.) bark No. 2, (of Poole,) consisting of 9 persons, bound from Poole for Quebec in ballast.

Bark Henry Knight, (of Camden, Me.,) Ames, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar and passengers to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Bark Eliza Oulton, (of Halifax,) O'Brien, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to Moses, Murphy & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Ormus, (of Pembroke, Me.,) Shackford, Key Francis 8 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig H. B. Cleaves, (of Portland,) Cummings, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar to Charles Luling & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester.

Brig Zeeland, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Hicks, St. Pierre, Mart., 14 ds., with sugar, &c., and four passengers to H. A. Vatable & Sons—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Sarah Crowell, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Morris, St. Johns, P. R., 10 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co.

Brig Hiram Abiff, Tibbetts, Havana, 10 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. William S. Scull (of Philadelphia,) Barrett, Caibarien 8 ds., with sugar, &c., to order—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Annie L. Palmer, of (Bath, Me.,) Lewis, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to Thomas I. Madge—vessel to Isaac R. Staples.

Schr. Lizzie Ives, Saxton, St. Croix 11 ds., with sugar, rum, &c., to Ives, Beecher & Co.

Schr. J. H. Hatfield, of Parksboro, N. S., Hatfield, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. T. Benedict, Dankin, Portland, with lumber to J. H. Haviland.

Schr. A. Hammond, Goldwaith, Saco, Me., with heading to Durkin & Co.

Schr. Earl H. Potter, Rogers, Fernandina, 8 ds., with lumber to E. G. Brown—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. Louisa Gardner, Bangor, with lumber to J. Smith & Co.

Schr. Kate and Luella, Bonsell, Hallowell, Me., with granite for Albany.

Schr. Fleetwing, Murphy, Fall River, for Albany.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lillie Rich, Goodrich, Manchester.

Schr. Chauncey St. John, Parsons, Stonington.

Schr. Vesper, Halford, Portsmouth.

Schr. Thomas Ellis, Lane, Dennis.

Schr. Clara E. Rogers, Rankin, Boston.

Schr. J. H. Colton, Ferris, Boston, for Rondout.

Schr. Celeste, Wallace, New-Haven, for Trenton.

Schr. Helena, Foster, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Benjamin Strong, Hicks, New-Haven.

Schr. R. A. Forsyth, Hobbie, New-Haven.

Schr. B. F. Brainard, Hull, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Elizabeth White, Allen, Newport.

Schr. John Manlove, Corry, Newport for Elizabethport.

Schr. Expedite, Rackett, Newport for Rondout.

Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Newport for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah J. Gurney, Gurney, New-London.

Schr. Phœnix, Spear, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. Florida, Wass, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. N. Havens, Spear, Providence.

Schr. F. Bent, Brown, Baltimore.

Schr. Sidney Dorlon, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S.; cloudy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Schr. Jane M'Carthy, (of Philadelphia,) which has been ashore on Sandy Hook for over a year, has been safely gotten off and towed to the City this P. M., (4th.)

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